BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,179'New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
L. ANCONA	3128	800	A. W. J. Webber	16th Dec.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. W. Haselwood	23rd „
L. MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	23rd Dec.

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Nov. 26, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	20th Dec.	10th Feb.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st March
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th March.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail
BISAGNO	...	On the 17th Dec.
STURA	..	On the 7th Jan.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE, BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
s.s. VICTORIA	J. Russel	3557	480	21st Dec.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

PERSIA	J. Hutchinson	3317	480	14th Jan.," 88
HISPANIA	J. W. Marr	3380	480	26th „
ARMENIA	T. Gibson	3393	480	12th Feb.

Passengers by s.s. Victoria can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Dec. 6, 1887. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. KIRBY HALL on or about 10th Jany. 1888.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON overland

S. S. ASTON HALL on or about 20th Jany. 1888.

S. S. WORSLEY HALL on or about 10th Feby. 1888.

THESE STEAMERS have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.
Agents.
Bombay, December 7 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY and Co., Calcutta.

F. MURAGLIA & Co.

MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.

Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

IMPORTERS of Marble in blocks and slabs and every kind of marble work. Tiles of all description for entrance halls and verandahs, ornamental and glazed tiles for furniture, walls, baths and other materials for decoration.

Execute any work in sculpturing and decorating Branches.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

Arrived by the s.s. *Mirzapore.*

A LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF THE LATEST DESIGNS IN
CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
of the Present Season in England.

HAND-PAINTED CHRISTMAS STUDIES ON PORCELAIN.

PAINTINGS ON SATIN, PERFUMED.

COLOURED STUDIES ON VELVET.

ORNAMENTAL AUTOGRAPH CARDS.

ART GEM FRINGE CARDS.

Every Variety of Newest Designs in Christmas and New Year Cards at Prices

Varying from Rs. 6 to Annas 2.

Also, a Large Assortment of
CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS STORY BOOKS.
ILLUSTRATED IN COLOURS.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
16, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th December 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on MONDAY, 19th December, (on arrival of Outward, English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bahrein, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 29th December, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on FRIDAY, 16th December, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Dec. 14, 1887. Agents.

THE CITY LINE, s. s. CITY of "CANTERBURY," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is discharging in Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th December, 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRIME STILTON CHEESE.

(10lbs. to 14lbs. each)

Re. 1-4 per lb.

THIS Cheese is superior to any the Company has previously imported.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

COARSE CUT

SCOTCH OATMEAL.

Prepared from the finest selected Midlothian Growths.

Per 2 lb. tins, 10 annas.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LOCH FYNE HERRINGS

Rs. 3 per stone jar.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GRAPES! GRAPES!

Fine Spanish Fruit......... per lb. Re. 1.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HAMS AND BACON.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, are now receiving their regular 'Xmas consignment of Prime York Hams, in Canvas, weighing 9 to 15 lbs. each, per lb. 15 as.

Wiltshire Bacon Flitches, in Canvas, weighing from 10 to 20 lbs. each, per lb. 13 as., or cwt. 14 as. per lb.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, &c., &c.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 156, ACT VI. OF 1882.

In the District Court of Simla, in the Punjab,
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT
AND
THE SIMLA BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED,
in Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having Claims against the SIMLA BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, are required to prove the same to the Official Liquidators at Simla, on or before the 29th day of February, 1888, failing which they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of Assets made before such Claims are proved.

A. CHISHOLM,
J. ELSTON,
Offl. Liquidators, Simla Bank.

Countersigned.
E. W. PARKER, Judge.

IMPORTANT ADDITION TO TABLE CUTLERY.

WE have lately imported CUTLERY with Patent "IVORINE."

Handles, made to our special orders. Ivorine is a beautiful imitation of Ivory, and has the advantage of standing rough usage and ANY CLIMATE, a most important consideration to those residing up-country where Ivory so frequently becomes disfigured and useless by Cracking or Splitting.

		Rs. as.
Table Knives usual size	Per doz.	17 8
Do. Dessert size	„	14 8
Carvers, Meat and Game	Per pr.	6 8
Steel Sharpeners	Each	2 8

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA

FOR SALE,

AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

A CANOE BAROUCHE with a pair of Bay ARABS the property of a Gentleman.

A new English-built BAROUCHE by Kinross, suitable for one or pair of Arabs.

An English-built new BROUGHAM, very light.

Some GRAM and GRASS MACHINES and Best Real MOCHA COFFEE.

Just arrived per s. s. Manitoba a new CANOE LANDAU with a patent head, and suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

"A nice Bareilly CART and HARNESS, the property of a Gentleman."

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

DATES

VERY CHOICE FOR DESSERT.
Specially Grown and Preserved
At Bussora.
Boxes holding nearly 3 lbs. each.
Re. 1 0.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
IN GREAT VARIETY.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS

TREACHER & Co. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits; in purity, quality, and excellence they are unsurpassed by any in India.

	Cash. per doz. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Superior Old HOLLANDS In case 15 flasks. A pure wholesome spirit.	30 0
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth GIN .... Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour.	21 0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened GIN .... A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.	21 0
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom GIN .... High quality and delicate flavour.	17 8
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica RUM........	24 0
TREACHER'S Old Irish WHISKY A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.	24 0

	Cash. per doz. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S Invalid BRANDY**** Specially adapted for medical use.	61 0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale BRANDY *** Soft and delicate, much appreciated.	36 0
TREACHER'S Old Pale BRANDY ** A very choice and matured spirit.	32 0
TREACHER'S Pale BRANDY * A sound and good peg Brandy.	28 0
TREACHER'S Glenlivet WHISKY...... A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.	22 8

TREACHER'S Special Liqueur GLENLIVET WHISKY, a Genuine Ripe Old Whisky, its rich flavour and aroma are due to age alone. Price per doz. Rs. 28.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT, distilled in the Highlands of Scotland. A fine unblended genuine spirit. Price per doz. Rs. 24.

WINE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

THE great success attending the introduction of this Fine Spirit into Indian Market is a sufficient indication of its quality,

CASH. per doz. Rs. as. — CASH. per doz. Rs. as

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Is a blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

The cream of Scotch Whiskies, softened and matured by Age.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Pure and wholesome, Guaranteed to be distilled from the best malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the brand.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

22 8 ... Treacher's ... GLENLIVET ... Whisky ... 22 8

Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS SEASON, 1887.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

GENUINE WINES and SPIRITS may be ordered through every respectable Dealer, Hotel and Restaurant Keeper, &c., throughout India and the Colonies. The name

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

should appear on every Label, Cork, and Capsule.

Many Traders substitute other Brands, costing them less and showing more profit.

WINE PURVEYORS TO H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

GOLD MEDALLISTS. ESTABLISHED 1815.

PIANOFORTES

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS, FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

1887. 'XMAS 1887.

SPLENDID PRESENTS.

	from Rs.	to Rs.		from Rs.	to Rs.		from Rs.	to Rs.
Albums	8	45	Purses	3	8	Barometers	15	25
Ladies' Bags	6	20	Card Trays	1	4	Blotting Books	5	20
Photo. Frames	2	25	Writing Tables	15	—	Card Cases	2	8
CarriageClocks	20	75	Fans	6	25	Writing Desks	20	60
Dressing Bags and Cases	15	200	Glove & Handkerchief Boxes	18	25	Flower Vases	3	35
Scrap Books	5	15	Work Boxes	8	20	Ivory Hair Brushes	40	60
Jewel Boxes	20	50	Toilet Cases	8	35	Toys Mechanical	8	30
Gladstone Bags	20	60	Cigarette Cases Silver	20	30	Musical Boxes	50	200
Smelling Salt Bottles	6	30	Stereoscopes with Views	125	—	Sets of Scissors	7	11
Photo. Screens	9	20	Opera Glasses	20	100	Perambulators	20	75
Table Lamps	20	50	Fancy Sweet Boxes	1	15	Office Requisites	1	35
Tourist Cases	5	35						
Ash Trays	2	6						

GOLD JEWELLERY, SILVER JEWELLERY, ELECTROPLATED WARE

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF EVERY REQUISITES.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240

Maximum Variation one minute per Month

	Rs.
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA,
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Public to their fine and Varied Stock of 18 Carat Gold Jewellery consisting chiefly of

GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS in 18, 20, 22 Carat Gold.

LADIES, do. do. do. do.

Do. NECK do. do. do.

Do. NECKLETS do. do. do.

LOCKETS.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF THE NEWEST PATTERN.

GEM RINGS. KEEPER RINGS.

WEDDING RINGS.

ALSO THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

SELECT TOILET REQUISITES.

SOAPS,
TOOTH POWDERS, &c.
TOOTH PASTE,
PERFUMES,

EAU DE COLOGNE,
TOILET VINEGAR,
RAZORS AND STROPS,
POMADES,

HAIR WASHES,
HAIR BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Theatrical make-up Sundries, Grease Paints, etc., etc.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS, 35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

HATS DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received our new and fashionable selection of Felt and Dress Hats, Sun Helmets and Tweed Caps in all the latest shades and patterns, manufactured for us by the well-known firms of Lincoln Bennett and Co. and Townend and Co. We give special attention to this important department, and our productions are well known for their superior style, finish, and quality.

Black Flexible Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs. 9	8
Do. Do. Square do. do.	„ 9	8
Dark Brown Round do. do.	„ 9	8
"Dun," the present style do. do.	„ 9	8
Terra Cotta, the new colour do. do.	„ 9	8
Ladies' Felt Riding Hats, very richly lined and padded	„ 9	0
Black Paris Silk Dress Hats	„ 16	8
Drab Shell do.	„ 12	8
Tweed Deer Stalkers, New Checks and Plain Colours	„ 4	8
Do. Cricket Shape in Cheviots and Home Spuns, &c.	„ 3	8
Do. Golf do. capital for Tennis	„ 4	8
The Borrohel, Tweed Deer Stalker, well ventilated and with small flaps at sides to protect the temples ......from	„ 5	0

Black Silk Velvet and Embroidered Smoking Caps, a large assortment.

Ellwood's and Christy's Sun Hats, Helmets and Terais.

Hawke's New Regulation Doe Helmets.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HATTERS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.

JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and for general Gifts, House uses, &c.

JINRIKSA, (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.

All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
CHIARINI'S GRAND CIRCUS
AND
MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS.
GO AND BEHOLD
THE GREAT WONDER.
ENTRANCE ON CRUICKSHANK ROAD.
Near the Victoria Terminus Railway Station.

UNDER MAMMOTH PAVILIONS.

Performances will be given EVERY EVENING. Doors open at 8, commencing at 9.
Afternoon Performance on SATURDAY.
Doors open at 2-30 p.m., commencing at 3-30 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes with six chairs	Rs.	24
single chair in Box	„	4
Dress Circle chairs, 1st class	„	3
Stalls, carpeted seats, 2nd class	„	2
Gallery, 3rd class	„	1

Children under 10 and Soldiers under the rank of Officers half price except to Boxes. Tickets can be obtained daily at the Circus Ticket Office from 10 a. m. till 4 p. m.

☞ This is the LARGEST and best SHOW ever brought to Bombay.

The latest acquisition to Chiarini's Show is Harmston's Continental Circus from Europe.

The Harmstons are famous as Equestrians and Gymnasts.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
Has an established reputation of being one of the very best that travels, and will present many
NOVEL, PLEASING, AND SENSATIONAL ACTS, AND SIGNOR CHIARINI'S GRANDLY TRAINED HORSES OF ROYAL WORTH.
And also includes this time a Troupe of
JAPANESE FROM THE MIKADO'S O ROYAL THEATRE.

THE MENAGERIE
CONTAINS A COSTLY COLLECTION OF
Noble Specimens of the Animal Kingdom. Ponderous Den of Royal African Lions, exhibited by the Lion King, who enters the Den. Ponderous Den of Royal Bengal Tigers, exhibited by the noted Tiger Hunter from India, Mr. James Frame, who enters the Den. Living Emus, Birds of colossal size from Australia. Living Educated Performing Ceylon Elephants. Zebus, or the Sacred Cattle from India. School of Educated Dogs. Jockey-Riding Monkeys. Living man-eating Crocodiles from the River Nile, Egypt.

MIGHTY YEZO BEARS.
Recently of the Zoological Gardens of Tokio, the Capital of the Empire, which were presented to Signor Chiarini by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan. One of the Bears is the largest ever in captivity, and weighs over 2,000 lbs.
(English weight 2,000.)

CHIARINI'S CELEBRATED CIRCUS BAND will give a Grand Free Out-door Concert for one hour at the Band-stand in front of the Entrance to the vast Pavilion, before each performance commences.

L. MAYA, Secretary,

'XMAS & NEW YEAR, 1887-88.
COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
HAVE NOW ON VIEW

THEIR extensive and varied assortment of articles for presentation during the present season imported or purchased to suit all tastes.

5,000 Presents from 4 annas to Rs. 200.

Suitable for all ages and all pockets, young and old, rich and poor.

TOYS, DOLLS, PURSES, POCKET BOOKS,
TOILET CASES, DRESSING CASES, JEWEL CASES,
PERFUMES, SACHETS, WORK COMPANIONS,
LADIES' BAGS, PACKAGES OF TEA,
PACKAGES OF CIGARS,
OPERA GLASSES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, ALBUMS,
PACKAGES OF WINE, DESPATCH BOXES, &c., &c., &c.

A few of these Presents or numerous 'Xmas [illegible]

	Rs.	a.
BOX OF 3 BOTTLES OF BEST PERFUME, Wood Violet, Jessamine and White Rose ...	4	12
LADIES' WORK COMPANIONS, fitted with best instruments, Rs. 17-8, Rs. 20 and	25	0
Photograph Frames in Plush, Leather and Wood ... ...Rs. 1-8 to	10	8
Box of 6 bottles of delicate perfume, by Atkinson, Ess. Bouquet, Violet, Jockey Club, Ylang Ylang, Jessamine, and Prize Medal Bouquet ...	11	0
Tantalus Perfume Stand, containing 3 cut-glass stoppered bottles, locked in an Electro-plated and Oak-stand ...	37	0
The Company's little Registered heart-shape Smelling Bottle, filled with perfume or smelling-salts ...	0	8
Cooper, Madon & Co.'s Special Jewel and Toilet Case, embossed calf leather, lined with satin, fitted with powder jars, cut-glass perfume bottles, glove stretcher, &c.	50	0
"Tourist" Leather Lock-up Cases with blotting pads, and pockets, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 9 and ...	12	0
Box of 3 bottles of sweet scents, Heliotrope, New Mown Hay, and Jockey Club ...	4	12
500 "Sumatra" Cigars, the finest Cigars made ...	19	0
Persian Leather Jewel Case, lined with plush and satin ...	50	0
500 "Java" Cigars, the mildest and best Javas to be had in Bombay ...	14	0
Dressing Cases, Ladies and Gentlemen's, thoroughly fitted in the best style Rs. 13-8, Rs. 22-8, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 45 and Rs.	50	0
Opera Glasses in Leather, Ivory, Silver and Mother-o'-Pearl, ... Rs. 15 to	150	0
1,000 Trichy Cigars, the best of Trichy smokes...	18	0
10 pounds Pekoe Souchong Tea, the most delicious Assam Tea...	11	4
Photograph Albums in Padded Calf and Morocco, a very choice selection Rs. 7 to	25	0
Despatch Desks, Leather, splendid presents...Rs. 50, Rs. 95, and	150	0
10 pounds Pekoe Tea, a splendid tea, grateful and strong...	9	12
Universal Simplex Type-writer, the cheapest and best type writer produced ...	10	8
Mechanical Toys, Steam Engines, Railway Trains, &c., &c.,... Re. 1 to	20	0
Cooper, Madon and Co.'s Special Ladies' Russia Leather Work Companion Bag, fitted with instruments and plated mounts ...	20	0
Photo Screens, Embossed, Padded Morocco, to hold 8 Cabinet Photographs, very handsome...Rs. 6-8, Rs. 7-8, Rs. 9-8 and	10	8
Presentation Books from a selection of 1,000 volumes from...As. 11 to Rs.	12	0
Ivory-backed Hair Brushes, Nail Brushes and Clothes Brushes...Rs. 3 to	50	0

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STATIONERS, BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, NEWS AGENTS, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, TEA MERCHANTS, CIGAR MERCHANTS, &c., &c.,
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IN CONSEQUENCE of our REMOVAL to LARGER and BETTER PREMISES in RAMPART ROW, and the purchase of a large quantity of NEW GOODS for the SEASON, we are disposing of a Lot of Goods by CLEARANCE SALE in our OLD PREMISES in MEADOW STREET, which include Books, Stationery, Toys, Electro-Plate, Fancy Goods, Photographic Sundries and Patent and Proprietary Medicines, &c., at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

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ESTABLISHED 1710.

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BENN, ASHLEY & Co Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.
Proprietress & Directress ...... MRS. GEO. NORVILLE.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 15TH DEC., 1887.
MINNIE PALMER'S GREAT SUCCESS:
A MUSICAL COMEDY,
IN THREE ACTS, ENTITLED,
MY
SWEETHEART.
INTERSPERSED WITH SONGS, DANCES, &c.

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Harold Bartlett	Mr. H. Nicholson.
Joe Shotwell	Mr. J. Devon.
Dudley Harcourt	Mr. C. Vane.
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Tina Hatzell	Miss May Anderson.
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Mrs. Hatzell	Mrs. Norville.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Box Plan now open at Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30 p. m. Overture at 9 p. m.

HORMUSJEE, SORABJEE & CO.

MESSRS. HORMUSJI SORABJI and Co. beg to anounce that after a long time and repeated efforts their London Agents have succeeded in securing only 35 COPIES of the JUBILEE NUMBERS of the GRAPHIC at a very high price out of 1,000 ordered. They are expected by the incoming Mail.

Price, Rs. 2-8. Post Free, Rs. 2-12.

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	Nett Cash. Rs.	a.
Badminton Library. Athletics and Foot-Ball...	7	0
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Fifth Form at St. Dominic's; by T. B. Reid ...	3	8
Great Bank Robbery; by J. Hawthorne	2	8
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Henry Irving's Shakespeare, Vol.I., Illuustrated.	7	0
Hop O'My Thumb	0	10
Joint Guardians; by E. Green	3	8
Little Ones' Picture Book	2	8
Memoirs of the Princess de Ligne; by L. Percy, 2 vols	17	0
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Popular Elocutionist and Reciter; by J. E. Carpenter	2	8
Round the Globe; by W. C. Procter	2	8
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Very short Stories in very short Words; by Plunket	1	0
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Wool Manufacture. R. Beaumont	5	2
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ALMANACS, ANNUALS, and 'XMAS NUMBERS.		
Arrowsmith's Christmas Annual, 1887, (Katharine Regina)	0	10
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CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

At the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION, called for FRIDAY, the 16th instant, T. Blaney, Esq., will move "That the Commissioner be requested to alter the date on which the weekly summary of deaths now closes, to a more convenient and distant date, which will allow of the necessary corrections being made in the returns before publication in the *Government Gazette.*"

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy. Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 14th Dec., 1887.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
In the matter of THUCKER HURRY THACKERSI, late of Bombay, deceased.
HEMRAJ PRAGJEE ...Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the property and credits of the above named deceased were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to THUCKER HEMRAJ PRAGJEE, on the 9th day of December 1887.

All persons indebted to the said deceased are hereby required to forthwith pay in the debts due by them to the said Thucker Hemraj Pragjee, and all persons having claims against the said deceased or against his estate and effects by way of mortgages, bills, bonds, accounts or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known to the said Thucker Hemraj Pragjee or to the undersigned, his Solicitors, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise the said administrator will proceed to administer the said estate and distribute the assets without reference thereto.—Dated this 13th day of December 1887.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,
Attorneys for Hemraj Pragjee.

BASEL MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS.

AT the suggestion of many Ladies and Gentlemen, both here and up-country, who have been misled by some local dealers into buying imitations of the celebrated "BASEL MISSION" HAND-MADE Table Linen, Shikar Cloths, Tweeds, Ginghams, &c., we beg to state that the GENUINE "Mission" Cloths can be had retail from Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld., and wholesale from ourselves.

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Agents, Basel Mission Industrial Establishment.
Meadow Street, Bombay.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for	1862	£300,690
„	1885	£988,156

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or Adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1868	£1,579,578	3	9	1878	£4,0[illegible]9,159	14	1
1873	£2,645,503	1	2	1885	£5,3[illegible],[illegible]07	[illegible]	2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHARTERED LINE s. s. "VULCAN" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, viâ Kurrachee, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented duly certified by the Surveyor before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, Dec. 13, 1887.

NOTICE.

THE date of receipt of TENDERS for the supply of COUNTRY MANUFACTURED RUM as per notice, dated 8th November 1887, has been altered from 20th December 1887 to 20th January 1888.

J. M. BOYD, Colonel,
For Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 10th December, 1887.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

PURE HIGH-CLASSED NILGIRI TEAS.

ORANGE PEKOE	at Re.	1 per lb.
PEKOE SOUCHONG	at As.	10 „
PEKOE DUST	„	10 „
SOUCHONG	„	6 „
CONGOU	„	4 „

Apply to the Manager,
GLEN MORGAN, Ootacamund.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, Tenders for the Supply up to 1,000 tons of best quality Moulmein or Rangoon Teak Log Timber, for early delivery.

Tenderers to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum per centage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the Specification of shipment, shewing clearly whether the Timber tendered is Moulmein or Rangoon.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING.
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th December 1887.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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INDIAN JEWELLERS AND SHAWL MERCHANTS,

HAVE always on hand a large and varied stocks of Gem, Gold and Silver Jewellery; a collection of old and rare Indian Coins; fine Colombo Stone Brooches; Diamond and other Precious Stones Jewellery; Startcut Gold Alberts and Necklets; Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios, &c., &c., all the above suitable for 'Xmas and New Year's Presents. Jewellery made to order in any design, and patterns. Outstation Orders promptly executed. Price Lists free.

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NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homoeopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

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JUBILEE

CONTAINS RECIPES for making favorite INDIAN DISHES, the directions being worded plainly and simply so that the merest novice in the art of Cookery may prepare the Dishes. Amongst many others will be found receipts for making Christmas Sweets, such as Culcals, Coloured Almond Sweets, Christmas Sweets called Mossapow, delicious Christmas Cake, called Boul de Portugal Christmas HoneyComb Cake, Christmas Puddings and Plum Cakes, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Hulwas, Tamarind Fish, Balchow, Mango Chutney, Curries.—Apply to

MRS. FRED BREWIN,
Mazagon, Bombay.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SITUATED close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Terminis at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style
WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.
The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English Chef and is specially suited for Europeans.
CHARGES MODERATE.
For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs.	50
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All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

On or about the
20TH TO 23RD DECEMBER,
Under the instructions of one of the largest
EUROPEAN HOUSES,
SALE OF
MAGNIFICENT DIAMONDS
AND
RARE JEWELLERY.
Amongst the collection are a number of the finest pieces, part of the sale of the
FRENCH CROWN JEWELS.
ALSO
CHOICE PIECES FROM THE LATE KING OF BAVARIA'S COLLECTION.
Innumerable small
OBJECTS and GEMS
suitable for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

CRAWFORD AND Co.,
Auctioneers,
Bombay, December 13, 1887.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

NOTICES.

A NINE DAYS' MISSION,
WILL BE PREACHED BY THE
REV. FATHER BLACK,
AT
S. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

SUNDAYS.

Holy Communion and Mission Sermon	7-30 a. m.
Evensong, Mission Sermon and Instruction	6 p. m.

WEEKDAYS.

Mission Address	7 a. m.
Mission Sermon and Instruction	8-30 p. m.

SUBJECTS OF THE EVENING SERMONS.

Saturday,	December	10,	THE KINDNESS OF GOD.
Sunday,	„	11,	THE SOUL AWAKENED.
Monday,	„	12,	THE PENITENT.
Tuesday,	„	13,	THE DEAD SOUL.
Wednesday,	„	14,	DEATH.
Thursday,	„	15,	JUDGMENT.
Friday,	„	16,	THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
Saturday,	„	17,	THE REFUSAL.
Sunday,	„	18,	CONFESSION.
Monday	„	19,	PERSEVERANCE.

The Missioner will be glad to see persons who wish for further instruction or advice, if they will make an appointment with him by letter, or he may be spoken with after any of the services, or between the hours of 12 noon and 1 p. m. or 4 and 6 p. m. in the Church daily throughout.

HOW TO MAKE THE MOST OF THE MISSION.

Come regularly to one or both sets of Services.

Induce others to do the same and pray for them.

Pray every night that what you hear may be blessed to your Soul.

If in darkness or difficulty, after prayer, ask advice.

Do not despair of getting good, even if it comes slowly.

The last large tram leaves Mazagon (Wari Bunder) at 10-10 p. m. Trams from Byculla up to p. m.

R. L. PAGE.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGUTPOORI HOTEL, in a large, commodious and comfortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site and commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.
Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PRACTICE on THURSDAY THIS WEEK will be confined to those members who are taking part in Solos, Quartettes, &c. Full chorus not required to attend.

There will be the usual full practices on MONDAY and THURSDAY next week.

R. B. NIXON,
Conductor.
Bombay, 13th December, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of MYRABOLANS (Hirda Nuts) will be held by the Divisional Forest Officer, Satara, at Satara, on the 6th January 1888, commencing at noon.

Particulars can be learnt on application to the Undersigned

The HIRDAS are on view at the Depot, and can be seen by applying to the Range Forest Officers.

C. GREATHEED,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Satara.
Camp Surul, 7th December, 1887.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY. GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

INVESTMENTS.—The purchase and sale effected of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, BANK and all other SHARES and STOCKS. INTEREST and DIVIDENDS realised. SECURITIES kept in safe custody. Printed forms of Powers of Attorney supplied.

Commission on purchases and sales	¼ per cent.
Commission on surrender of Securities out of safe custody	¼ „

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment, and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on convertible Securities, and on approved personal Security with Life Assurance.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

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Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Board of Works, &c. Collinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND,
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
HUMMUM STREET.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
F. FISCHER & Co.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

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Agents for India.
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TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones, Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.
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HUMMUM STREET.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs Municipalities, &c.
F. FISCHER & Co.
HUMMUM STREET.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT | PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies' Manufactures. Crystal Chandeliers Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
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PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens	Rs.	4-8	per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do,	„	2-12	„

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THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15. Barrels of 100 lbs. Rs. 14.

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EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.
BRIDGE PLANT, &c., FOR SALE.

THE boring-apparatus used in sinking the caissons of the Hooghly (Jubilee) Bridge, diving apparatus, buoys, anchors, chains, and other mooring tackle, self-propelling heave-up boat, Appold's centrifugal and Tangye's pumps, donkey-pumps, 3 to 7-H. P. pumping engines, iron punts, timber travelling gantry to lift 12 tons overhead, travelling crab to lift 12½ tons, steam and hand winches, vertical and 25-H. P. portable boilers, 20-H. P. semi-portable engines, teak-wood boats, dredgers, hydraulic jacks 20 and 100 tons, screw-jacks, jetty crane with steam winch to lift 10 tons, jetty with boat and girder gangway, steam pile-driver, small steam-hammers, Oregon and other spars and poles, rail-trusses each 74 feet long, semi-circular angle-iron trusses, each 28½ feet over all, split driving pulleys, concrete-boxes, screw-cutting lathes, drilling-machines, saw-bench, iron tanks each of 4,000 gallons capacity, smiths' hearths, blocks, bolts and nuts, ¾ and ⅞ inch plain and stud chain, cold-sets, cup-sets, hot-sets, and side-sets, dollies, flogging, holding-up, and riveting hammers, drift pins, rymers, swages, tongs, and other tools, small riveted and rolled girders, iron piping, pulleys, steel and iron rivets and washers, wire rope and rope stoppers, angle, flat, round, square, and plate iron, &c., &c.

Also two sets of timber-preserving apparatus, more or less incomplete, comprising horizontal engines, boilers, and other fittings.

For further particulars apply to CONTROLLER of STORES, East Indian Railway, Calcutta.

D. W. CAMPBELL,
Agent.
Calcutta, November 23, 1887.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of the English Mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ________ Day of ____________ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

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PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports' imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

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BOMB BRANC OF TH ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Chiarini's Circus, 9 p. m.
Norville's Gaiety Company, Novelty Theatre, 9 p. m.
Election of Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Peshwa (s), from Calcutta ; Glen Caladh (barque), and Taif (s), Mauritius.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Hampstead (s), for Port Said and Marseilles.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. City of Canterbury entered, and the s.s. Hampstead left, the dock yesterday.

NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat, close at 4-57 p.m., to-day, the 15th instant, at Karachi.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Elektra, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day, the 15th inst.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A lecture on "Sound, with some reference to the Physical basis of Music (with experiments)," will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Mackichen, in the Lecture Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, near Apollo Bunder, on Friday, Dec. 16, at 8-30 p.m. All are most cordially invited.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following cases were prosecuted by the agents, during the week ending the 10th inst. :—Horses—Lame, 1 ; sore pasterns, 1 ; sent to Pinjrapole, 5. Bullocks—Sent to hospital, 3 ; lame, 35 ; sore neck, 7 ; tumours on neck, 5 ; emaciated, 15 ; sores on body, 1 ; overloaded, 1 ; goading, 1 ; sent to Pinjrapole, 1. Buffaloes—Sore neck, 2.—Total number of cases, 78.

DEFRAUDING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—A Borah merchant, named Tyebally Heptoola, was yesterday charged by Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee, head foreman of the Goods Department, G. I. P. Railway goods station, Wari Bunder, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with intentionally making a false declaration of goods for despatch by rail from Wari Bunder to Karsily. The accused, on admitting the charge, was convicted and fined Rs. 15.

THEFT OF AN ORNAMENT.—Inspector MacCubbin yesterday charged Rama Balloo, a Hindu, before Mr. Ryan, with stealing a silver ornament, the property of a Bania. The accused was arrested while he was trying to sell the ornament to a Marwaree. The latter would not agree to the terms of the prisoner. A crowd was attracted to the shop, and the complainant noticed that the ornament was similar to one he had lost some months ago. He claimed the ornament and gave the prisoner over in charge to a sepoy. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

MR. JUSTICE NANABHAI HARIDAS.—Yesterday morning as Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, on coming to the High Court, was about to enter his chambers, he had a fall at the threshold. He fell down on the floor in the corridor and fainted. Mr. Justice Birdwood and others came to his help, and the learned Judge, on recovering consciousness, was removed into his chambers, whence he left shortly afterwards for his bungalow. Mr. Justice Jardine sat alone in the first division Court on the Appellate Side for some time, and disposed of some miscellaneous business, after which the Court rose.

A PICK-POCKET IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Narayen Ramjee was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with stealing a purse containing six annas from the pocket of Vittoo Kanoo, a sweeper, while at the Albert Museum in the Victoria Gardens, on Monday last. The complainant said he was at the Albert Museum at 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon standing amongst a crowd of people, when a man named Babia Jania brought to his notice that the accused had taken something out of his pocket and was walking away with it. He had the accused arrested by the police, who found the purse with its contents in his possession. Accused pleading guilty to the charge, and also admitting three previous convictions, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

SERIOUS INJURIES BY AN EXPLOSION.—A Hindu lad, about 13 years of age, was admitted into the J. J. Hospital yesterday suffering from serious wounds and cuts about his legs and body. The lad, it appeared, lived with his parents at Cammateepoora 15th Street, and during their absence he got hold of some explosive substance in the form of some white powder and put it into a small stone jar together with six or seven copper pice. Placing the jar between his legs with a small iron bar he commenced to pound the powder and the pice, and no sooner he gave the first blow it exploded, shattering the jar into fragments, and injuring the lad most seriously. The loud report caused by the explosion drew the neighbours and others to the scene together with the police, who, on finding the boy in an helpless condition, had him at once removed to the hospital. The boy is at present lying in a critical condition.

A DISHONEST MEHTA.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Butterfield charged Morarjee Nursey, before Mr. Ryan, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,000. The accused, it appeared, was a Mehta employed by a Bhattia merchant named Goverdundas Chutterbooj. Two days ago the accused told the complainant that there was a hundi for Rs. 900 against him on another Bhattia. Fearing to trust the Mehta with the money, as he knew he was involved, and suspecting that he might misappropriate it, the merchant gave to another servant a note of Rs. 1,000 to pay the hundi. As the name given by accused was a false one, the servant could not find the person. The accused knowing this offered to give the money to the holder of the hundi, and when he received the note he absconded with it. The police were informed of this, and Inspector Butterfield traced the money to the prisoner, who had meanwhile spent Rs. 300 of the amount. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

INQUESTS IN BOMBAY.—An inquest was held by the coroner at the morgue, yesterday, touching the death of a Hindu man, name unknown, who was found drowned in the Mahaluxmee Tank. The deceased was about 40 or 45 years of age. A turban and a pair of shoes were found on the steps of the tank. The body was dressed in a dhotur, a bundee, and a black alpacca coat. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded. Soon after the inquest was concluded, the body of the deceased was identified by his friends as that of Shewshunker Mookunram, a goldsmith, who lived at Funneswady Street.—Another inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of a Native-Christian man, name unknown, who was found drowned in a quarry-hole behind the Soonderdass Mill, on the Byculla Flats. The deceased was about 20 years of age. A coat, cap, and trowsers were found near the bank of the pond. The body was naked, and deceased was clutching a bundee in his hand. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

THE "KAISER-I-HIND" PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.—Mr. Framjee C. Mehta, the proprietor of the Guzerati weekly, the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, has given his subscribers, as a New Year's gift, a chromo portrait of the Queen-Empress, which cannot fail to be highly appreciated. We should do less than justice to his enterprise if we did not commend this handsome gift as by far away the most costly than any newspaper proprietor has yet presented to his friends. A leading paper in England speaks of it as "without exaggeration a magnificent portrait," and high praise though this may seem to be, it is borne out by the opinions of at least fifty English papers. The portrait, which measures three and a half feet by two and a half, is a reproduction of one painted by Miss Florence Small, a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy, from a copyright photograph taken by her Majesty's command by Mr. Bassano, the well-known Regent Street photographer, and chromolithography could not have done greater justice to high-class portrait printing. The pose of the figure is admirable, and as a piece of dress composition nothing could be finer than its arrangement. The lithographer deserves the highest praise for the tone and general production of the picture. The flesh tints are natural and subdued and the rich lustre of the silk dress and the softness of the lace are results seldom attained in this method of portrait reproduction. The *Graphic* and the *Illustrated London News* have attempted great things in this direction ; but the portrait which our enterprising contemporary presents to its subscribers excels their most successful efforts. Mr. Mehta's liberality is a gratifying outcome of the success that he has achieved in vernacular journalism. The *Kaiser-i-Hind* was established in 1881, with a circulation of from two hundred and fifty to three hundred subscribers. The subscription list has since grown to eight times its original dimensions, a fact which testifies to the enterprise and skill with which this interesting vernacular has been conducted.

ATTACHMENT OF PAGAN VILLAGES.—Nawab Khurshed Jah intends, we hear, to appeal to the Viceroy if the Pagan villages which have been unjustly attached by Nawab Asman Jah, are not released. These villages were amongst those decreed in Khurshed Jah's favour by Sir Stewart Bayley, when the Shumsul-Umra property was divided ; and the division was confirmed by the Viceroy. The attachment of these villages is therefore upsettting the Viceroy's orders.—*Deccan Times.*

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THE following candidates are declared to have passed the above examination :—

First Class.—Erachji Sheriarji Bharucha, Sorabji Fardunji Gandhi, Mulchund Gangaram Thadani, and Ernest Gerald Robert Whitcombe.

Pass.—Hormusji Dhanjibhai Bakshi, Prabhakar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Fardunji Nasarvanji Bisni, Manekji Dosabhai Cama, Rastamji Ardesir Dadimaster, Hormusji Behramji Dastur, Vajeram Sakerram Divan, Dhanjibhai Nasarvanji Divecha, Kharshedji Behramji Doctor, Francis Xavier Ferreira, Krishnaji Kashinath Gokhale, Brijlal Javerilal Gujerati, Mervanji Jamshedji Hakim, Kharshedji Kavasji Malegamvala, Shridhar Nityaram Mehta, Pitamberdas Kuberdas Patel, Balvant Mahadev Puranik, Behramji Dadabhai Rana, Rastam Nanabhai Ranina, Benjamin Reuben, Vithal Annaji Salgar, Fardunji Edalji Sherdivala, Kharshedji Edalji Surti, Hormasjee Kuvarji Tavaria, Thomas John Waite, and Dorab H. Bharucha.

The Charles Morehead's Prize was awarded to Sorabjee Fardoonjee Ghandhi.

ROBBERY OF AN OLD MAN'S SAVINGS.

SUPERINTENDENT CRUMMY yesterday charged Sukaram Bowda and Abba Bundoo, two *Ghatties*, before Mr. Ryan, with theft, and abetment of theft, of cash, note and jewellery, of the value of Rs. 3,284. The property, it appeared, belonged to an aged butter-man, who keeps a shop in Bhendy Bazaar. The first prisoner had been employed in the shop some time ago, but had left ; and the second accused was taken on in his place. Having been in the shop before Sukaram he was well aware of the wealth of the butter-man and knew where he kept all his money, jewels and cash. He planned with Bundoo to open a large box in which these were kept and hand them over to him. On Tuesday night, Sukaram visited the shop and, as pre-arranged, was admitted by Bundoo, who opened the box and abstracted therefrom the articles. Sukaram took away this treasure, which had been kept in a basket. Shortly after he had gone, the complainant, who slept in the shop, was awakened by Bundoo putting every thing in its usual place in order to cover suspicion. He came into the room and, suspecting at once what had happened, raised an alarm, and gave Bundoo over to a sepoy. When in custody Bundoo pointed out Sukaram, who eventually gave up the property which he had secreted. The prisoners, pleading guilty to the charge, were sentenced, the principal to one year's hard labour, and his accomplice to six months.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji presiding. There were present Sir Henry Morland, Col. Portman, Col. Merewether, Dr. Waters, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Messrs. R. N. Khote, Nanabhoy Byramji Jeejeebhoy, R. M. Sayani, and M. N. Banaji.

THE LANDSLIP ON MALABAR HILL.

With reference to the landslip which occurred during the last monsoon at Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, the Municipal Commissioner informed the meeting that the Municipality might prefer a claim against Mr. Dadysett, whose property was adjacent to the scene of the accident. The case had been submitted to Mr. Macpherson, who was of opinion that if the Municipality were to institute a claim for damages, they should certainly succeed. The Commissioner asked the Council either to grant him permission to institute a suit for damages or to authorize him to come to some private settlement with the man on the subject.

The Chairman said he would make no secret of the fact that this man had called upon him, and expressed his willingness to have the matter settled by arbitration, instead of going to law about it. He had added that he had in his possession certain papers which the Commissioner knew nothing of, and which would give the case quite a different aspect.

It was resolved to give the Commissioner power to treat privately with the owner regarding the matter, without prejudice to the claim of the Municipality.

SURVEYS FOR DRAINAGE WORKS.

On the motion of Colonel Merewether the Council recommended the Corporation to sanction the payment of Rs. 11,700 from surplus cash balance, to be adjusted hereafter against the loan which will have to be raised, to meet the cost of preparing surveys for pipes, sewers and avoid sewers, in Umarkhari, Bholeshwar, Khara Talao, Tarwari, Mazagon, Byculla, Chinchpoogly, and Parel Districts.

ADVERTISEMENT CHARGES.

The Council was asked to recommend the Corporation to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 5,000 from surplus cash balance, to provide for the cost of advertising and printing of the Town Council and Corporation Department up to the end of the current financial year. The excess was due to the heavy cost of advertising meetings of the Corporation, (48 meetings to date as against 32 for the whole of the previous year) and additional printing charges, including Rs. 614 for the amendment in the Municipal Bill.

Dr. Waters thought the meetings that had been held were by far too many, and the enormous expense for printing and advertising ought to be reduced.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said they had no idea how much the printing of motions, minutes, &c., cost. Captain Selby's three motions, for instance, the other day cost no less than Rs. 60.

Col. Portman observed that in that case he would vote that they should have no more motions. (Laughter.)

Dr. Waters saw no necessity for advertising the meetings in the local papers. They all knew from the circular when the meetings were to be held.

The Chairman explained that it was necessary, under the Act, to advertise in the local papers.

Mr. Barrow, the secretary, observed that if he were authorized by the Corporation, he could make a great reduction in the printing charges.

Col. Portman thought they should have a rule that anybody bringing forward a motion should do so at his own expense. (Laughter.) He thought Captain Selby should be told what his motions cost.

The grant was then sanctioned on the motion of the Chairman.

The meeting then resumed consideration of the budget estimates, and having gone over some of the items, adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following among other matters were heard :—

RE ABDOOL KEUM SURAFALL.—Mr. Jardine, on behalf of a creditor, opposed an application for an interim order made by the insolvent in person, on the ground that the books of accounts had not been deposited with the Official Assignee. His Lordship ordered the insolvent to produce his books, remarking that if it was proved that he had concealed his books, he would be liable to two years' imprisonment. The application was postponed for a week in order to enable the insolvent to file a reply to the affidavit of the opposing creditor.

RE PRANLAL ANANDRAM.—Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE CURSETJEE PESTONJEE TARACHUND.—Mr. Chitty, on behalf of the Bombay Ice Company, Limited, moved for an order adjudicating the abovenamed person an insolvent under section 9 of the Insolvency Act. Insolvent was arrested on the 3rd June last in execution of a decree for Rs. 3,126 obtained against him in the High Court. He was released from jail on the 6th inst. His Lordship granted the application, and directed Cursetjee Pestonjee to file his schedule within sixty days.

RE JAMES FRANCIS SWEET.—Mr. Dhairyavan, for the insolvent, moved for leave to withdraw the petition and schedule, as the insolvent had settled with his creditors. A rule *nisi* for withdrawing the petition was granted.

RE RUNSORDAS KHIMJEE.—Mr. Dhairyavan, on behalf of Lilladhur Pragjee and Company, moved for the dismissal of the insolvent's petition on the ground of want of prosecution. The petition was filed so far back as July 1885. His Lordship said that he learned there were in the hands of the Official Assignee assets to the extent of Rs. 2,000 ; which would be lost to the creditors if the petition was dismissed ; and his Lordship therefore granted a rule *nisi*, requiring the insolvent to show cause why his petition should not be dismissed for want of prosecution.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

SALE OF THE NARAYEN COTTON MILLS.

YESTERDAY, Messrs. Mehrjee Johnstone and Company, Auctioneers, by order of Messrs. Khimjee Jairam, Naranjee Govindjee, Bhimjee Govindjee, Morarjee Valabhjee and Muljee Kallianjee, the mortgagees, put up for sale, by public auction, in one lot, at the Mill premises, at Chowpati, the valuable leasehold and other property of the Narayen Cotton Mills, Limited, which had gone into liquidation. The grounds admeasure 4,442 square yards. The land is held under a lease, dated 11th January 1861, for a term of ninety-nine years, which commenced to run on 1st February 1861, and the lease contains a covenant making it renewable for ever. The property is subject to a monthly rental of Rs. 80. It was announced among the conditions of sale that the property is held by the vendors under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd December 1886 and made or expressed to be so between Mr. Shantaram Narayen of the first part, the Narayen Cotton Mills of the second part, and the vendors of the third part Mr. Shantaram Narayen has waived his lien for unpaid balance of the purchase money in favour of the vendors, and the property is now sold free from his lien but subject to the monthly rents mentioned in the particulars, and to all quit rents, duties, rates, taxes and assessments and to all other liabilities affecting the premises. If the proceeds of sale be insufficient to satisfy the vendors' claim of Rs. 75,000 and interest thereon at the rate of 11 annas per cent. per mensem from the 2nd December 1886 and cost charged on the property, the vendors will retain the deed of mortgage and enter into the usual covenant for the production of the same, such covenant to be prepared by and at the expense of the purchaser. If the purchaser shall fail to comply with these conditions his deposit money shall be forfeited to the vendors, who shall be at liberty to proceed to another sale, either by public auction or private contract, with or without notice or reference to the purchaser at the present sale, and the deficiency, if any, occasioned by such second sale, together with all charges attending the same, shall immediately after such sale be made good by the defaulter at the present sale, and in case of non-payment of the same, the whole shall be recoverable by the vendors as and for liquidatd damages, and it shall not be necessary for the vendors to tender a conveyance.

The bidding commenced with Rs. 40,000 by Mr. Ragoojee Anundjee, and it rose slowly up to Rs. 1,11,000 by Mr. Vussunjee Anundjee. Eventually the mill property was knocked down to Mr. Goculdass Madowjee for Rs. 1,12,000.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDORA.

ON Tuesday, the 13th instant, a large number of friends and well-wishers of the institution assembled in the tastefully decorated play-shed of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandora, to witness the distribution of prizes and the annual entertainment, its usual accompaniment. His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, who presided on the occasion, arrived punctually at 5-30 p.m., accompanied by his secretary and some priests of the diocese, as well as by the Rev. Fr. Meyer, Rector of St. Xavier's College, and some of the professors of St. Xavier's and St. Mary's.

The entertainment began with a song of welcome. The singing and the instrumental performances showed that the Sisters of the Cross have by no means lowered the standard of their teaching in this respect. It was astonishing to see very small girls play with much exactness the difficult music placed before them, and the rendering of "Mozart's Fruhlingslied," by eight of the bigger girls at four pianos, was more than one was led to expect. The recitations were clear and distinct, the pronunciation being excellent. One of the most interesting items of the programme was the "Representation of an Industrial Home," showing the routine of daily life of the girls of the Orphanage. The figure movements of some two dozen girls were very pretty and, like the rest of the programme, loudly applauded. Before distributing the prizes one of the Sisters in a clear and distinct voice read the report, from which it appears that during the past year 102 children entered the schools and 44 left. The present roll shows 94 boarders, 123 dayscholars and 169 orphans, or a total of 386 against 378 of last year. The health of the children was good throughout the year. In conclusion, a letter from Mr. Giles, the Educational Inspector, to the Lady Superior of the school, was read. After the praise bestowed by Mr. Giles on the institution any further remarks concerning the character of the school and the teaching imparted there would be unnecessary. He says :—

"I beg to submit a few remarks on the inspection of your school lately held by me. I had the pleasure then to state verbally the satisfaction that I felt in inspecting so efficient an institution ; and I am glad to be able to place the same opinion upon paper. I tested classes under all standards in the school, and was much struck with the even and sound character of the instruction imparted throughout the school. The infant class was being admirably taught, while in standards I. and II. the reading was above the average. In standard II. also, the grammar and explanation were unusually good. In the higher standards the same excellence prevailed ; and it was only in standards VI. and VII. that I noticed in history a slight falling off from the high standard obtaining in other subjects. History, is however, usually a difficult subject, especially in girls' schools. The general arrangements of the whole Institution for the accommodation and instruction of the children are most admirable, and I do not think that I have ever seen an institution in this country, where such adequate provision is made for the health and recreation of the children, or where the buildings are so spacious, and so spotlessly clean and sweet. Under such conditions, it is hardly necessary to add that the appearance and manners of the children were all that could be desired."

The prizes were then distributed, and a pleasant evening brought to a close with the singing of the National Anthem.

BENGAL.

VOLUNTEER SHAM FIGHT.—There was a volunteer sham fight at Ballygunge on Saturday evening, the total number engaged being about 800. The defending force consisted of the Cossipore Artillery Volunteers, with four guns, the Eastern Bengal Railway Volunteers and the Cadet Company. The attacking force was composed of the Calcutta Naval Artillery Volunteers, with two guns, and the Rifle Companies of the Calcutta Volunteers. The Calcutta Mounted Infantry supplied scouts both sides. The defenders were commanded by Colonel Teale, and the attacking force was under Colonel Chatterton. The manœuvres were splendidly conducted on both sides, and the serving of the guns was admirable and would have done credit to a regular force. Major Lawrence, of the Dragoon Guards, and Captain Thomas acted as umpires. The verdict was that while the right attack succeeded in dislodging the defenders, the left attack was repulsed after severe fighting. General Purvis and Staff, Captain Way and others witnessed the manœuvres. The whole affair ended with a march to a point where light refreshments were provided.

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 3rd of December there were 253 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 30·4 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 248 deaths, and the death-rate was 26·2 per thousand. There were 0 deaths from small-pox, 15 from cholera, 83 from fevers, 21 from tetanus, and 10 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified :—2 Non-Asiatics, 4 Mixed Races, 175 Hindus, 67 Mahomedans, and 5 other races. The Health Officer adds the following remarks:—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending the 3rd of December was 253, against 218 and 249 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 92. There were 15 deaths from cholera, against 11 and 11 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 42. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 83 and 31 respectively against 77 and 29 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 30·4 per mille per annum against 36·2, the mean of the last five years.

AN INSPECTOR.—A well-dressed European, of good carriage and address, named Harison has been going round Calcutta with a handsomely bound volume containing the names of some notabilities of the land including that of the Viceroy purporting to be a subscription book opened for the relief of the relatives of those who were drowned in the Sir John Lawrance and the Retrever. Of course the ruse answered well for a time. A certain merchant gave a cheque for Rs. 50 and that very day or on the day following he had occasion to go to the Bank, and there he saw a Eurasian boy loitering about, evidently without any purpose, but having a paper in his hand. The merchant, a kind-hearted man, went up to the boy and asked him what business had brought him there. The boy innocently showed him the cheque, which was the identical one he had given to the gentleman referred to above. It immediately flashed across his mind that the whole thing was a huge swindle, He pursuaded the boy to go and call the gentleman, and he would wait for him. But this boy has not turned up to this hour, and probably never will. The matter is in the hands of detectives, and a few names of persons without ostensible means of livelihood have been given to the police who are working away at it with a right will.—*Morning Post.*

"FERRINTOSH." Phillips and Co.'s Genuine Old Ferrintosh, the cream of SCOTCH WHISKIES, per doz., Rs. 22-8.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

OUTBREAK OF LAWLESSNESS IN SCOTLAND.

THE Scottish papers received by Tuesday's mail report a serious outbreak of lawlessness in the Highlands, a raid having been made by the crofters and cottars in the parish of Lochs on the deer forest tenanted from Lady Matheson by Mr. J. L. Platt, Eisken Lodge, Lewis. The range of sporting land tenanted by Mr. Platt is about twelve miles square and on this large stretch of moor and mountain there is calculated to be a herd of deer of about 700 strong. A telegram from Balallan on November 22 mentioned "great slaughter" as the result of the day's operations. The following report of the raid appears in the *Scotsman* of November 26 :—

THE PLAN OF THE HUNT SUCCESSFUL.

Detachments of men from the various townships having marched early in the morning, united about noon, and after a short conference, arranged their plan of action. Knowing that the instinct of the deer led them, whenever danger was scented, to seek refuge in the highest and most inaccessible parts of the forest, the hunters covered the various heights with riflemen, and posted large bodies of men on the lower grounds towards the north and east to intercept the deer, and drive them back in the direction of Loch Seaforth Head. The result can be easily imagined. The animals, chased by armed men from one height, steered a straight course for another, whence they were in turn forced to flee, being met whenever they came within shooting range, by a rain of bullets from the guns of those who were stationed there to receive them. The consequence was that the poor animals became stupefied with fear and readily fell a prey to the tactics of the raiders. The number of deer thus slaughtered must have been very large, but it is difficult to fix precisely what the figures are, owing to the scattered nature of the force, who were during the day distributed over a great part of the forest, and most of the animals slain being left where they fell, though whenever a stag fell the head was secured for the sake of the antlers.

CAMPING OUT.

The whole concentrated force encamped on Tuesday night at a point near the village of Arebruaich, on a beautiful green plateau, where three tents were pitched, and huge fires lighted. Several of the raiders were out on the moor during the greater part of the night, the weather being fine and quiet, but the majority remained under cover. Bagpipes enlivened the scene with wild music, while the entire host partook of a plentiful supply of venison. The night passed off quietly, but on Wednesday morning a start was again made, and a repetition of Tuesday's scenes took place. It is said that telegrams have been received from London and Glasgow promising assistance to the raiders in any proceedings that may be taken against them ; and requesting the people in the Lochs district to furnish the deer slayers with whatever they may require while engaged in the expedition.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CAMP.

A correspondent thus describes a visit to the camp :—The site of the camp had been chosen obviously to avoid a sudden surprise. Seaward the approach was open, but access to a convenient landing place was difficult. Landwards the face of Silver Hill presented an approach equally difficult. The camp consisted of one large lean-to tent, with its open face to the loch. It was pitched near a small burn, within a few yards of a ruined shieling named Aridh-Dhounil Chaim. Three large watch-fires burned brightly in front of the tent ; but as we approached their brightness was dulled by damp turf or moss being thrown over them : which soon lessened the blaze, and caused a thick smoke. The covering of the tent appeared to be boat's sails. Several deer skins were hung up on the poles, and one man wore a skin wrapped round him, and the head of a stag hung on another. About sixty men were present. They lay in the deep shade of the inner part of the tent. With very few exceptions, they were all young men, and very differently clad. We were heartily welcomed, and on asking for a statement of their proceedings they willingly agreed to furnish the news of the raid, and two of them entered as spokesmen. The first speaker stated that they had been compelled to adopt the course followed through sheer poverty, and their recognised need of securing holdings. The fishings had failed ; they had no money, and as cottars they had no harvest proceeds to fall back upon, and no credit. A few potatoes they had, but they and their children could not exist on potatoes alone. They had applied without result for holdings on the sea-shore of Part ; consequently, so long as there were deer on the forest they would not starve. They had broken the Game-laws, and intended to do so again ; but they had violated no other law. Not a blow had been struck, and not an insulting word uttered, although game-keepers had been amongst them all day. They had carried out their purpose carefully. He was prepared to go to prison for his offence without shame. Had he committed, in his belief, a theft, and been incarcerated, he would feel shame, but, as it was, prison would be a pleasant change. His daily food would be secured, which was preferable to his home life. They had entered the forest after having met Mr. Maclennan, sub-factor, and Mrs Platt. They had not spoken or treated either disrespectfully. He believed they had destroyed over 200 deer, besides those wounded, and this had been the work of fully 500 men, as near as he could judge. They would pursue their present course unless ousted by a superior force, until they had decimated the Park deer. The present raid would continue until Saturday night, but if Mr. Platt or Lady Matheson gave them a guarantee that they would be made safe from destitution during the winter and spring, they would at once desist. Another of the band spoke to the same effect. The speakers were enthusiastically cheered. In answer to a question, they said they would not resist a legal force though inferior to themselves in numbers. After supplying their own wants they would give the remaining venison to the widows and orphans in their districts. They would not forget to aid them. The carcases of the deer they had killed were on the hills gathered in heaps. They did not fear that the carcases would be stolen ; they were well watched. They had sufficient venison to serve their wants in the carcases at the camp, which the visitors might examine, and as a relic of the raid they could each have the foot of a deer. A skin was stretched out, and the feet cut off and presented to us. I declined to accept the gift as constituting reset of theft, and my colleague did likewise. The men were taken aback, but did not press the matter. They, however, compelled us to eat of a venison stew they had prepared. They provided a dish and some oatcakes, and we had to eat a portion outside the tent. The meat was very tough and stringey. The interview finished, we left the vicinity of the camp. On the shore we stumbled over part of the carcases of several deer, the bones being stripped of the flesh.

THE DISPATCH OF MILITARY.

A telegram sent from Glasgow on Thursday evening says :—To-night the military authorities at Maryhill Barracks, near this city, have completed their preparations for the dispatch of a detachment of the Royal Scots to the Lews. The force will consist of about 80 picked men, who were paraded in the barrack square in the course of the day, when they were informed of the nature of the service upon which they are about to enter. It will be under the command of Captain Farquharson, who will be accompanied by three other officers, namely—Lieutenants Prichard, Macfarlane, and Munro. The soldiers have been provided with "jerseys" and other extra clothing in order to enable them to withstand the rigours of a Hebridean winter. In regard to these, however, being mostly fine young fellows, they seem to have no fears, and, indeed, they appear to welcome rather than otherwise this break in the monotony of barrack life. The various appliances required in erecting a canvas village have been ordered to be prepared at the Fort-George Barracks and forwarded with the troops. On account of the inclement region in which the occurrence has taken place, a double supply of blankets is to be allowed with the tents. The men have also had arms and ammunition in full measure served out to them, but for these there will, in all probability, be no use. Indeed, many members of the corps do not hesitate to express the conviction that there will be "no real work," as "these folks have no fight in them." The hope is jocularly expressed, however, that the slain deer may be supplied as rations on the arrival of the soldiers on the island. It is believed that last night the last of the men went to their homes, the change which has taken place in the weather having probably affected their operations, as the wind yesterday afternoon increased to a stiff gale, accompanied by a heavy downpour of rain.

THE imperial yacht Grief, with the Empress of Austria on board, came into collision the other night with an Italian smack off Rovigno, while on the return journey from Corfu to Miramar. The smack, which had a cargo of sugar and timber, sank almost instantaneously. The sailors on board were saved, with the exception of a boy, and landed at Trieste on the following morning. A slight mishap happened to the Emperor of Austria at Pesth on Sunday afternoon. As he was driving over the suspension bridge across the Danube his carriage came into collision with a heavily laden goods van, the shaft of which struck the carriage with so much force that it would have been overturned but for a constable on duty on the bridge, who quickly pulled the wagon aside. The whole scene only lasted a couple of seconds, and the Emperor was heartily cheered by the onlookers as he drove away uninjured.

MADAME ADELINA PATTI

THE following interesting sketch of Madame Adelina Patti, who is at present the brightest star in the musical firmament, appears in a home paper:—

SPANISH BY BIRTH.

In the beginning of the year 1843 two operatic artists, Signor Patti and Signora Patti-Barili journeyed to Madrid to take part in a series of operatic performances in that city. The lady was celebrated as one of the foremost vocalists of her day, and appeared with great success in the Spanish capital. On the 18th of February, after performing the part of the Druid Priestess in Bellini's "Norma," she was taken to her hotel by her husband. In the morning the sun shone on a little stranger, thenceforth to be known to the world as Adelina Clorinda Maria Patti. The date of Madame Patti's birth was, therefore, the 19th February 1843. The family shortly after this returned to Italy, where they remained for three years ; and then Signor Patti, leaving his two eldest girls, Amalia and Carlotta, in a boarding school, set out for America with his wife and younger children. Here he took up the business of an operatic manager ; but all his ventures failed, and he was brought to the verge of ruin. Little Adelina was at this time barely eight years old, but though so young, had a marvellously sweet and flexible voice, which had been carefully trained by her mother and brother, Ettore Barili. Maurice Strakosch was a frequent visitor at Signor Patti's, and noticing the child's extraordinary musical ability and fine quality of voice, conceived the idea of taking her on a tour through the States. This project he proposed to Signor Patti, and that gentleman agreeing, a tour was arranged.

SENSATION IN AMERICA.

Her first appearance was made at New York in 1850, where she sang the rondo from "La Sonnambula," and Jenny Lind's famous Echo Song, creating a great sensation. People could hardly believe that such a mite of a child—for she was small for her age—could possess so powerful a voice, and such finished execution. Although possessing musical knowledge far beyond her years, the little songstress was in other respects the same as any little girl of her age. She was passionately fond of her dolls, and used to insist on her favourites accompanying her on her travels. On one occasion, while at Cincinnati, the company was thrown into a state of consternation just as the concert was about to begin by Adelina refusing to appear because a doll she had seen in a shop and asked for was not forthcoming. Nothing would move her, nor did she sing until Strakosch had hurried out and bought the doll. In many of the towns they visited the company was frequently asked out to parties, and Adelina was generally asked to sing. She usually assented, but sometimes made curious stipulations as a recompense for her services. At one of these gatherings Justice Stanley Matthews, of the United States Supreme Court, was present, and he begged Adelina to favour the company with a song. "If you will sing for us," said he, "I will do anything you wish." Adelina yielded and sang "Home, Sweet Home." Then she said to the lawyer—he was not a Justice in those days—"Now, sir, you must stand on your head." "Do you really wish it ?" he asked. "Certainly," replied Adelina ; and then to the intense amusement of all, he did it. Justice Matthews frequently tells this story with great gusto, and when some of his hearers express a desire to see him repeat the performance, he invariably replies, "I was a younger man then, and you are not Adelina Patti." On another occasion she refused to sing until she had received a hatful of bonbons she had bargained for.

OUR LITTLE PATTI.

Until her twelfth year she travelled in various parts of America, being everywhere received with great enthusiasm, and the financial success of the scheme completely revived the family fortunes. On the advice of Maurice Strakosch, she was then allowed a few years' rest in order to allow her voice to become fully matured, and he himself undertook her training during this period. On the 24th November 1859, at the age of sixteen, she appeared at the Academy of Music as Lucia in Donizetti's well-known opera. Her *debut* was a most brilliant success, although it was only with great persuasion that Ullmann, the Director of the Opera, would consent to her taking the leading part ; for, as he asserted, "the little thing" will hardly be seen, far less heard, on such a large stage. He had, however, good reason to alter his opinion, as never was the theatre so crowded as on the nights Patti appeared. From New York she went with her father and sister and Strakosch to New Orleans and various other large towns in the States, performing in all with extraordinary success. She then set sail for England, and on the 14th May 1861 made her first appearance in London at the Covent Garden Theatre, then under the management of Mr Frederick Gye. When she stepped on the stage as Amina in the "Sonnambula," she was coldly received, as in these days a prejudice prevailed against American celebrities. She had, however, scarcely sung the first recitative when the whole house broke forth into loud and prolonged applause. Giorgio Ronconi, the celebrated baritone, who was seated in one of the boxes, cried out enthusiastically, "This child will have a most brilliant career ! Now we have found our prima donna." The predictions of the famous Italian singer were at once verified, as during the season she became the prime favourite of the London public, and on the nights she sang the theatre was always crowded to excess. Her *petite* form and attractive appearance, as well as her marvellous singing, caused her to be regarded with a great show of affection by the Londoners, and she was always mentioned as "Our Little Patti."

TOUR ON THE CONTINENT.

After the close of the London season she made a starring tour through Holland, Belgium, and Berlin, everywhere meeting with the most unmistakeable signs of approval. Reports of her fame had reached Paris, and a certain section of the public were exceedingly anxious to hear her. Calzado, the manager of Les Italiens, the home of the Italian opera in France, was at first unwilling to engage her; but the powerful Jockey Club, backed up by an influential circle of opera-goers, besought him at least to give her a trial; and as they were his principal supporters, he had to yield. On the night of her appearance the *elite* of the gay capital, including the Emperor and Empress, filled the large house ready to praise or condemn the *debutante*. As she stepped on the stage as Amina in the "Sonnambula," not a hand was raised to greet her. The coldness she had experienced on her *debut* in London was repeated in Paris. Scarcely, however, had she finished her first recitative when the critical Parisians became alive to the fact that a great artist was before them, and loud and prolonged applause rang through the house. Adelina soon became the talk of Paris, and while she remained there was fairly lionised by the best society. Rossini gave a party in her honour before her departure for Vienna, at which she was introduced to the great French composer Auber.

SPLENDID RECEPTION.

In Vienna, where she next appeared, she pleased everybody ; and on last night of her engagement was presented by Lehmann, the manager of the Opera House, with a costly laurel wreath of massive gold. In this city, Patti sang in the Church of St Augustine, and the congregation, forgetful of the sanctity of the building, burst into loud applause at the tones of her lovely voice. From Vienna Patti went to Madrid, her birthplace, and was here received with great warmth. She again chose the "Sonnambula" for her inaugural performance, and Queen Isabella, who was present, invited Adelina to the Royal box, and assured her of her admiration for her talents, and gave her an invitation to the palace. Adelina's benefit night at Madrid was a tremendous success. The stage was literally carpeted with wreaths, bouquets, and poems, showered upon her by her admirers. The Duke of Alba from his box presented Adelina with a magnificent wreath ; the Countess Montigo, the mother of the Empress Eugenie, threw her an exquisite floral tribute ; Queen Isabella sent a beautiful and costly pair of sapphire and diamond earrings, the Jokey Club threw her twelve laurel wreaths composed of velvet and satin leaves with gold berries ; and from the pit flew two hundred canaries, each adorned with a coloured bow at its throat.

London was next visited, and Patti sang at the State concert at Buckingham Palace, besides appearing for three months at the opera. At the Birmingham Festival of 1864 she first sang in oratorio. She took the part of Adah on the first production of Costa's "Naaman," and a famous singer, the late Jenny Lind, who had travelled specially from London to hear Patti in sacred music, sent Adelina a message expressing her intense admiration of the masterly manner in which Patti had discharged her trying task.

MARRIED TO THE MARQUIS DE CAUX.

About this time Adelina first met the Marquis de Caux, to whom she was married on the 29th July, 1868, at the Roman Catholic Church, Clapham, by the Rev. Father Plunkett. Patti's witnesses were the Duke of Manchester and the late Sir Michael Costa, and among the guests at the wedding were Mario and Grisi, Gardini and the Prince Joseph Poniatowski, an intimate friend of the family. As is well known, the marriage was an unfortunate one, and, in 1886, Madame Patti and the Marquis were divorced. She did not allow her marriage to interfere with her profession, and after a brief holiday she appeared in Homburg and then in Paris. In the latter city, where the Marquis was well known, considerable curiosity was manifested to see the "Marquise" on the stage' On the night of her last performance she was presented with an enormous pyramidal bouquet by Bagier, the manager, and from the orchestra she received a silver crown.

FIRST SINGER OF THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL COURT.

A visit to St Petersburg followed, where she appeared at the Imperial Opera. In their admiration of her powers the Russians surpassed every other nation in the wildness of their enthusiasm. Fabulous prices were paid for seats to hear her. On the first night of her appearance the Emperor and Empress, with the whole Court, were present, and flowers to the value of six thousand roubles were thrown to her. She was called before the curtain the almost incredible number of forty times. She appeared in "Don Pasquale" on her benefit night, and received from the Emperor Alexander some splendid diamond studs. The leader of the orchestra, Signor Vianesi, presented her in the name of the public with a superb diamond brooch, the centre stone of which had once belonged to Katherine II., and was worth some eighty thousand francs. But the greatest suprise of all was on reaching her hotel. When she alighted from her carriage she was received with a flourish of trumpets from an invisible band. The entire staircase was transformed into a flower garden, and twelve young girls, clad in white, scattered bouquets before her. At the foot of the stair six Generals were prepared with a chair of flowers, in which they bore her to her rooms, whilst the band played the overture to "Don Pasquale." After scoring triumps in various other cities, Patti again returned to Paris, and on the 5th November 1869 she sang in the Odeon at a concert for the benefit of Sarah Bernhardt, who was then an obscure artist, and had lost all her possessions in a fire. Patti again revisited St Petersburgh, and received from the Emperor the Order of St Andrew and the appointment of First Singer at the Imperial Court.

DISCOMFITURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

From the Russian capital Madame Patti journeyed to London, singing in several places on her way thither. While in the latter city she played an amusing trick on the Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness thought it would be a good joke to get the three great operatic rivals—Patti, Lucca, and Nilsson—who were all at that time in London, to sing the famous wrangling trio from "Il Matrimonio Segreto," and caused an invitation to be sent to them to appear at a concert to be given in Marlborough House, and to include this piece among their selections, being sure they would almost scratch one another's eyes out if they sang together. Madame Patti, however, guessed at the Prince's design, and arranged with her colleagues to sing the trio in as slow and mournful a fashion as possible. This was done, to the amazement of the audience and the discomfiture of the Prince, who, however, when he saw he had been outwitted, laughed heartily at the manner in which the rival prima donnas had foiled his scheme.

STRANGE INTRODUCTION TO VON BULOW.

On the expiration of her London engagement Madame Patti went on a Continental tour, and while at Warsaw she made the acquaintance of Hans von Bulow, the famous pianist, in a peculiar manner. Madame Patti and her party had arrived from St Petersburg between four and five o'clock in the morning, and on reaching their hotel, at once went to bed. They had hardly fallen asleep, when all were rudely awakened by a fearful noise, which seemed to proceed from an adjoining room. Some one with a wrist of steel was pounding out scales in all keys on the piano. While the noise continued sleep was, of course, out of the question ; and Adelina sent a message to ask if the pianist would allow a sick lady a few hours' rest, ere proceeding on a long journey. The request was at once granted and silence restored. Later in the day the gentleman called to inquire after the sick lady, and Adelina was then informed who he was. He assured her it was his regular custom to practice scales from six to eight every morning, even when playing at a concert on the previous night. Since 1870 Madame Patti's career has been simply a repetition of the triumphs of her earlier days. Nearly every year she appears in London and she has made several trips to America, where she is fairly worshipped. £1000 is an ordinary figure for her to receive for a single performance in that country.

CRAIG-Y-NOS.

Some years ago Madame Patti purchased the Castle of Craig-y-Nos, in South Wales, where she always resides when not professionally engaged. By a liberal expenditure of money, Madame Patti has made her home one of the most charming residences in that part of the country. It is literally stuffed full of the finest works of art collected from all parts of the world. In the splendid public rooms are to be seen the well-nigh countless presents the diva has received from her numerous admirers. In the drawing-room is placed the colossal concert grand piano, specially manufactured for and presented to Madame Patti by Messrs Steinway, of New York. It is the largest instrument of its class in the world, and one of the finest ever constructed. On a huge table near it are a number of photographic albums filled with autographic portraits of all the most recent composers and executants, vocal and instrumental.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct. 29.)

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Mr A H Clarke is appointed temporarily as Chief Supdt in the Office of the Acct-Genl, N-W-P and Oudh, from date on which he may assume charge of that appointment.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col H B Hanna, B S C, Offg Depy Judge Advocate, to be Depy Judge Advocate, dated 1st Apl 1887

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Brigade-Surg A H Hilson, MD, IMS Benl Estabt, to be Depy Surg-Genl with temporary rank, vice Depy Surg-Genl W R Rice, MD, confirmed.—from 9th Dec 1887.

Staff Corps.—Lieut P J Miles, Royal Marine, L-I, is posted to the Bengal instead of to the Mad S Corps.

The undermentioned officers appointed by the Secy of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India :—

Bengal Staff Corps—Lieuts H M Patterson, Suffolk Regt ; A C Watson, Wiltshire Regt ; and E A W Stotherd, 2nd West India Regt.

Madras Staff Corps.—Lieuts J W Ross, South Lancashire Regt ; W A Adams, Liverpool Regt ; G M MacHutchin, South Staffordshire Regt ; and R B Unwin, Suffolk Regt.

Bombay Staff Corps—Lieuts J L Sinclair, Royal Irish Regt ; A H Bolton, Royal Dublin Fusiliers ; J R B G Carter, South Staffordshire Regt ; and W C Bair, Suffolk Regt.

Volunteer Corps—Cossipore Artillery Volunteers "B" Battery—The Rev George Wright Manson, BD, to be Honorary Chaplain, vice the Rev G G Gillan, who has resigned that appointment.

Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps—Capt A E Couper, East Surrey Regt, to be offg Adjt, from 14th Nov 1887, during the absence on leave of Capt F C N Goldney.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, from dates on which they are respectively struck of duty :—

Maj R. J. Waller, BSC, 45th Benl Infy (p.a.), for 182 days. Pension service-24th year, commenced 22nd Mar 1887.

Lieut G. Murray, B S C, 3rd Punjab Cavy, Punjab Frontier Force (m.c.). for 1 year Pension Service—8th year, commenced 14th Jan 1887.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secy of State for India :—Capt F. Hawkins B S C, (m. c.) for 3 months; Capt F. P. L. White, B S C (m. c.), for 3 months; Capt V. M. Stockley, B S C (m. c.), for 2 months; Lieut B. R. Ward, R. E. (m. c.), for 3 months ; Lieuts A. G. Davidson, B S C (m. c.), for 2 months ; Lieut W. C. Knight, B S C, (m. c.), for 90 days ; Bridge-Surg E. Bonavia, M. D. (m. c.), for 6 months and Brigade-Surg J Duncan, M. D. (m. c.), 2 months.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval.

To be Colonel in the Army.—Lieut-Col T W Bogg, B S C, 4th Dec 1887.

Indian Army To be Lieutenant-Col.—Maj W Hope Meiklejohn, C M G, Gen List, Infy,—14th Dec 1887

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Depy Surg-Genl—Brigade-Surg W R Rice, M D, from 9th Dec 1887, vice Depy Surg-Genl R F Hutchinson, M D, whose tour of service has expired.

REWARDS—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

It is notified on the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, from the date specified :—

From the 7th Sept 1886, in room of Col (Brigadier-Genl) Charles Thomas Heathcote, C B, B S C, succeeded to the Col's allowance.

Col (Brigadier-Genl) Sir Oriel Viveash Tanner, KCB, Bo S C.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr J M Coode, Asst Supdt. class VI, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for 1 year.

Mr R T Gibbs, Asst Supdt, class VI, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for 1 year.

Mr M R W P Adams, Asst Supdt, class V, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough for 12 months.

WITH regard to the evil times which have fallen on mate pilots and others of rank below these in the Bengal Pilot Service, a correspondent writes to a Calcutta paper :—

Our case is really desperate ; and it says a good deal for the character of the young men of the service who are kept waiting on the pilot vessels week after week that they do not give way to gambling and drinking. One young officer has been waiting thus for a vessel for over a month, the seniors, meantime, going up and down the river, earning their thousands, and having the business entirely in their own hands,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

COME and SEE our last consignment of 'XMAS CARDS from a new maker, per S. S. Siam, received yesterday. All choice selections.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

A CARD.—INDIAN ART GALLERY, No. 10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a week, and was very well treated; in fact, I could not have had more attention and been better treated than if I was one of the Proprietor's own Guest. The Manager too was most obliging, and saw to the despatch of my Luggage and Horses Up-country, and saved me no end of trouble. Signed E. S. D., Executive Engineer, P. W. D.

ON VIEW at Cumballa Hill, opposite KEMP'S DISPENSARY, very valuable and elegant blackwood, teakwood, and satinwood household furniture of the latest design, made by Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee, Cabinet-maker, to be sold on SATURDAY, 17th December.—CRAWFORD & Co.

"DON'T BUY GLOVES" until you have seen ours at the Liquidation Sale, now on the CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street.

WANTED SITUATION as ATTENDANT or NURSE to a Lady or Children returning to England. Apply X. Y., care of this Office.

TO LET.—From 1st January the premises now occupied by the Waterbury Watch Company. Apply to REMINGTON and Co.

TO BE SUB-LET for nine months, furnished or unfurnished, Parel Hill House, suitable for family or bachelors. For particulars apply to Mrs. STEEL, present occupier.

PROOF AGAINST COLD.—Flannels, Broadcloth, Cashmeres, Blankets, Rugs, Warm Socks and Stockings. Very cheap. At the Piece-Goods Depôt, No. 9, Hornby Row.

WANTED, by a young Gentleman first-class BOARD and LODGING in an English family. Colaba preferred. Apply to S. O., care of this paper.

ICES, Wines, and Spirits of the best quality, French and English Confectioneries, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Fort.

WANTED, an experienced ENGINEER for a Native State. L. C. E. with a practical knowledge of building, &c., preferred. Apply A. B. C., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, splendid English Landaus, Doctor's Brougham, and many other carriages and horses. Apply to Moonshy and Co., Forwarding and Commission Agents, Estate and Loan Brokers, Registry Office for domestic servants, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE, a light and handsome VICTORIA, can be converted into self-driving in a minute. Also a C.-B. PONY, about 5 years old. TURN-OUT in excellent condition. Price, Rs. 600. Apply to Dr. Stone, Grant Road.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, (Opposite Municipal Offices). TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. Entirely under European Management.

JACKSON'S FAMILY HOTEL, Jabalpur. Established eleven years. Carriages can be supplied to and from Marble Rocks.

ARISTON MUSIC CARDS to select from over 2,300, at Rs. 10 per dozen. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

'XMAS GIFT, Rs. 10! Rs. 10!! Rs. 10, !!! A HAND SEWING MACHINE, in Neat Case Apply Sharp.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, ON EASY TERMS FOR CASH
5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, PUDDINGS and MINCE MEAT.—Orders are being REGISTERED at PEARSE'S, 7, Church Gate Street.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a First-class Upper-storied Hotel. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

'XMAS PRESENTS.—Beautiful Pearl Necklets, Indian Made, Rs. 350 to 450. S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, 6, Rampart-row.

ELECTROPLATED WARES, a choice and varied Collection from one of the best manufacturers. Presentation Cups, Ice Jugs, Butter Pots, Cruet Stands, Flower Baskets, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co.

"VICTORESS" COOKING-STOVES, with pots, pans, and piping, complete. No. 6, Rs. 80; No. 7, Rs. 100; No. 8, Rs. 125; No. 8, with copper hot-water attachment, Rs. 175. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LESSONS in ENGLISH and ELOCUTION, in classes or in private, at 56, Hornby Road, 2nd floor. Apply between the hours of 6 and 7 p m. APARTMENTS TO LET at same place. Two, three, or four large rooms.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB for Ladies and Gentlemen. Hair and Beards Cut and Brushed by Machinery. Toilet Requisites and Theatrical Articles. 73, Esplanade Road.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL—LIKE ITS PROTOTYPE.—The Best. No low pitched, ill-ventilated Rooms so common here. Extensive Views, including the Bombay Sea. Near Gymkhana, Church, &c.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row (opposite Municipal Offices) TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. The only Bombay Hotel with a French Cook.

LADIES' Tailor-made Ulsters, Riding Habits, Newmarket Coats, &c, made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

WANTED,—A SECRETARY for the Broach City Municipality. Salary Rs. 100, rising to Rs. 150 per mensem by an annual increment of Rs. 10. Applications addressed to the Chairman of the Managing Committee, Broach, will be received up to 1st January 1888.

IF you wish to send CHRISTMAS PRESENTS to your Friends, nothing would be more appreciable and suitable than 5 or 10 lbs. Boxes of DANTRA & Co.'s TEAS which are specially prepared for this Festivities.—27, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—In stock many Varieties of Fancy and Ornamental Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Timepieces, Operaglasses, Electroware, Spectacles, &c. &c. A trial only once solicited at D. R. PUNDOLE, Watchmaker, and Jeweller, Church Gate Street, next to the Vienna Confectionery.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MANAGING CLERK REQUIRED for a SOLICITOR'S OFFICE, not enrolled, (Parsee preferred) able to draw Pleadings, Briefs to Counsel, and with some knowledge of Conveyancing—Address, stating age, experience, salary required, to "A. C. S." Post office, Madras. References given and required.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE, MAHIM.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the Society will be held at Mahim, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 4 p.m. The Hon. Mr. FORBES ADAM, Chairman, in the chair. The Prize Distribution will take place at 4.30 p.m., No cards of invitation are being issued, but all friends interested in the Orphanage are cordially invited to be present.

TO LET, from 1st January next, a WHOLE HOUSE (or each separate Floor) which was occupied by Messrs. James Pearse for the last 12 Years, the Ground Floor of which is used as a Shop, the Upper Floors are well adapted for large Offices. Also a Residence and few separate Rooms for Offices in the adjoining buildings.—FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

PACKAGES containing one dozen assorted CHRISTMAS GREETINGS sent to addresses Up-country on receipt of money order; price from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25. Bombay Gazette Office 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.—The newest artistic designs of Christmas Greetings, on Porcelain, Velvet, Satin and Card, just received from the best Houses in London, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 16, Esplanade, Fort.

CHRISTMAS BON BONS, Sweets, Raisins, Figs, Currants, Chocolate Creams, Chocolates &c., PEARSE, Church Gate Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 cases colored prints.
1 „ cashmere cloth.
1 „ colored woollen cloth.
1 „ colored scarfs.
1 „ colored handkerchieves.
3 bales grey dhoties.
9 „ grey shirtings.
7 cases white sarries.
1 „ flannel.

On account and at the risk of Mohamedally Ebrahim Peerkhan—

12 cases varnish.
1 „ black japan.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, the undermentioned sugar on account and at the risk of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and by order of Messrs. Visram Ebram and Co.

VE and Co.—1,046 bags damaged Mauritius sugar. Ex s. s. "Byculla."

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1887.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices.

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ „ „ Overland Summary.
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
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PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
[Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy referen[illegible]
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 14.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. lower in London yesterday at 101⅝, and French Rentes in Paris had declined ½ per cent. at 107½. Reuter's quotation of 44½d. for Silver shows an advance of ⅛d. per oz., and Rupee Securities come ⅜ higher for Fours at £69¾, and ½ for 4½ per cents. at £72⅞. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 103¾. The market rates of Discount in London have been reduced by ⅛ per cent. both for short Bills and for 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper at 2⅝ and 2⅞ per cent., respectively. The Bank of England rate remains at 4 per cent.

The greatest rise in one day which has taken place since the upward movement in Copper began is reported in yesterday's telegram, which quotes Braziers £5 per ton higher at £73, Wallaroo being still unquotable.

The Wheat market is still called firm, and no change is made in the quotations for Hard Red and Club No. 2; but in Liverpool Soft White of both qualities was 1d. per cental cheaper. Advices from Mincing Lane make Linseed dull at a decline of 3d. per quarter to arrive viâ Canal, and 9d. by the Cape. Bombay seed, however, was unchanged in value, as was also Liverpool quality. Rapeseed was quite but steady, and quotations for this and for Poppy Seed show no alteration.

Cotton closed firm in Liverpool last evening, the sales, at 10,000 bales, having reached 2,000 bales more than the morning's estimate.

Surats, of which 1,500 bales were taken, were steady. The day's Imports were heavy at 30,000 bales. In spot prices there was no movement; but American arrivals advanced 1-16d. for all deliveries excepting December-January, for which the rise was only 3-64d. per lb. The market opened firm this morning, probable sales 12,000 bales; day's Imports 9,000 bales.

The Manchester Market had been firm, and amongst the quotations usually wired we note an advance of ⅛d. in 54 in. 11 lb. Grey Shirtings, 45 in. Mulls, and 5½ lb Madopollams.

The only change in New York is a decline of 2 points in April Futures at 10·82 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were rather light at 34,000 bales, and make the figures for the three years now compare as follows:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	34,000	39,000	48,000
Three days' do. ...	108,000	136,000	133,000
Since 1st Sept. ...	3,490,000	3,069,000	3,038,000

The business done in our local market has again to-day been on a small scale, the most marked features having been the general absence of demand at present prices from European buyers, and the firmness of sellers in face of this and of a lack of enquiry from native operators also. The principal transaction reported to-day was a contract for 500 bales "Good" Dharwar for May by an exporting firm at Rs. 204, and thereafter Rs. 205 became the price. Purchases of the following ready Cotton were also made this afternoon:—100 bales Ginned Julgaum, at Rs. 199; 100 Rasanjee, at Rs. 214-21; 200 Ginned Khandesh, at Rs. 190½ and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 164½ per candy. Good Broach for March is quoted at Rs. 233; Good Bhownuggur for April-May, at Rs. 197-8; Fully Good, at Rs. 205, and Fine, at Rs. 216. In Oomra varieties "Good" Julgaum for March is Rs. 190, and Khangaum Rs. 201, and "Fully Good" quoted quality is Rs. 5-6 higher. Bengals are steady at yesterday's rates, and are still wanted for export, but buyers cannot pay the prices asked, Exchange, too, being on the rise. 200 bales of old Dharwar at Rs. 187-8, and 100 bales of Compta at Rs. 160-65 have been taken to-day for local consumption.

WHEAT.—A good deal is said to have been done to-day in old Ekdani at previous quotations, but no arrival business in the new crop is reported.

SEEDS.—Transactions have been on a very moderate scale, and chiefly confined to old *Linseed*; but in no description has there been any movement of importance, and prices of old and new seed are quoted the same as before, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,782	bales.
Wheat	9,338	cwt.
Linseed	4,619	„
Rapeseed	2,614	„
Gingelly	2,710	„

FREIGHTS have become dull again, and though quotations are given as before, they must be taken as nominal to a great extent. Room for Cotton is reported to have been engaged by the "Hall" line for March shipment at 18s. 9s. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been steady to-day, but pending the receipt of news concerning the Council allotments, there has been no disposition on either side to engage in fresh operations, and we close at last evening's quotations for ready business with the exception of those for 3 months' sight Credits and Telegraphic Transfers, which are 132d. higher, and the latter have been quoted at the ready rate up to May. Credits for next month are 1s. 5⅛d., and for February and onwards, 1s. 5 9-16d. We quote ready.

Bank Bills on demand.	1s. 5d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ..	1s. 5d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 5 1-16d.	„
Credits „ „	1s. 5 7-32d.	„
Francs „ „	182	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull and declining. The cash rate for Fours touched 97⅞ to 97 15-16, but closes at 98, almost nominal, however, in the absence of business. Forward bargains have been booked at 97¾ for the January settlement, and 97 7-16 has been quoted for the February account.

SHARES have been quite, but with rather more business passing in Mill Scrip, in which we note the following alterations:—David Sassoon shares have advanced Rs. 10; Framji Petit and Queen, Rs. 5; Jevraj Balloo, Rs. 2½; and Anglo-Indian, Re. 1. Gordons have declined Rs. 5. In other shares Bombay-Burma, 2nd issue, are Rs. 15 lower; and Bapty Brothers, Rs. 5 down. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at our quotations.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	793¾
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	£45
National Bank of India	37,350	$125 250		5 pct.	118xd

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	975
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	1,975

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£1

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,250
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	850
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. [illegible]	210
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	[illegible]	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	135
Colaba Press Co.	[illegible]	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	[illegible]	300	300	12	80
East India Press Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 150	1,425
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,275
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	50	Rs. 45	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	24	450	all	Rs. 15	345
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	232½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	75
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	425
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. [illegible]	530
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	97½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	295x
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	600	500	60	Rs. 7	
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 7	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	[illegible]	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	870xd

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BULLOCK—December 13, at Notting Hill, London, William Bullock, junior, late of Bombay, aged 23.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KELLIE—December 8, at Jhansi, the wife of Captain J Kellie, R E, of a son.

McGUIRE—December 10, the wife of P McGuire, of a daughter.

WISEMAN—December 12, at Allahabad, the wife of A C Wiseman, Head Assistant, Government Press, N-W P and Oudh, of a son.

WINCKLER—December 10, at Cochin, the wife of J E Winckler, Port Officer, of a son.

DEATH.

RICHARDSON—December 8, at Umballa, of enteric fever, 2nd Lieutenant A J Richardson, The Carabiners, aged 20 years and 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1887.

THE telegram from Madras which we published yesterday conveys a very interesting forecast of the National Congress which is to assemble in that city in the coming holidays. Chiefly interesting from one point of view is the notification that Mr. Budroodeen Tyabjee will be elected President of the Congress, and that of the 600 delegates about a hundred will be Mahomedans. As to the Presidential Chair it will be noted that, a Hindu having filled it at the Bombay Congress in 1885, and a Parsee, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, at the Calcutta Congress in 1886, it is in the fitness of things that it should this year be occupied by a Mahomedan gentleman. No better representative of a great community could have been chosen than Mr. Budroodeen. He is a cultured and able man, of high character, whom the Local Government not long since called to its aid in the Provincial Legislative Council, and whose lengthened sojournings in England and personal contact with men eminent in public life at home have helped to qualify for public life in his own country. That, however, is a personal element which we suspect no one will dwell upon except in applauding the choice which the Congress is understood to be about to make. What we wish to call attention to is the fact that the announcement of the intentions of the Congress in regard to its President, and of the fact that one-sixth of the members of the Congress will be Mahomedans, comes only a day after Bombay has been informed that the assembly could not be National "because the Mahomedan community have deliberately withdrawn from the Congress," that the Mahomedan members have "disappeared" from the movement, and that with the "secession" of the Mahomedans no one need trouble about the whole affair. As an illustration of the sort of guidance that we get now-a-days on matters of everyday interest the instruction that our Bombay contemporary has given on this point is remarkable. If he feels that an apology is due to him for having, with the help of a telegram from Madras, so suddenly confounded his fancies, we readily tender it. But he is not alone in having no other definite observation to make upon these congresses than that they cannot be of any importance because the Mussulman section of the community decline to have part or lot in them. This is the third year in which the Congress has invited public criticism, and we have noticed that those who think it either a useless or a dangerous thing have not got beyond certain loose deductions from the quite fictitious assumption that the Mahomedans obstinately stand aloof. The assumption is fictitious because last year thirty-three out of the 431 delegates who attended at Calcutta were Mahomedans; this year, as we have shown, the proportion will be more than twice as great. So much for this argument as a matter of fact.

We cannot think more highly of it as a matter of policy. For what, considering not only the argument itself, but the spirit in which it is used, does it amount to? It is an appeal to the Government of India and to the independent opinion by which the operations of Government are in part influenced, to turn an indifferent ear to every effort that is made to give voice to the wants and aspirations of the governed, the basis of the appeal being an assumed want of harmony between a hundred and fifty millions of Hindus and forty millions of Mahomedans. Supposing it were true that the Madras Congress for instance were unable to accept a Mahomedan President, and that the six hundred delegates were all Hindus and Parsees—would that be a reason for ignoring an assembly which was at least wide in it representative character, which was at least a gathering together of men from East and West, from North and South, and which if not a true and original voice was the echo of sounds which a Government anxious to know how its measures affected the well-being and the sentiments of the millions whom it governed would be eager to hear. A Government at home would not close its ears to the arguments of a Congress of Free Traders because the Protectionists held aloof from the proceedings, and we should deny that the absence of Mahomedans from a political conference in India would make its deliberations half as uninstructive as, with the Mahomedans largely represented there, some amongst us are disposing themselves for thinking them. But the contention to which we refer has an aspect which is less creditable to those who use it even than in its original aspect of a mere apology for indifference. It looks so uncommonly like a seeking after security in the divisions of the subject races that it is little short of astounding that it should be so often on the lips of people who pride themselves upon a high conception of the Imperial idea. "We are strong so long as you are divided" seems to be the comforting thought of these people. To those who so think the division of the governed races must logically present itself as both a means and an end of Government, and the prayer that "unity, peace, and concord" may prevail amongst all nations must seem an invention of the Evil One, to be contemned by all patriotic men. But it may fairly be asked if this idea deserves to have a place in the policy of an Empire which is supposed to be firmly fixed in a people's will, and to be built deeply upon broad foundations. We need not dwell upon the pernicious element which this kind of teaching contains. It should be sufficient to indicate its want of courage not only as regards our relations to the people around us, but to our own methods and principles of Government. Are there no intrinsic merits in these that we must clutch at the external hazards of dissension between Hindus and Mahomedans for means of building up our power and of enabling us to go on our way, entirely in accordance with our own will, and without thought of the claims and sentiments of those whose interests are in our charge? There are racial and religious antipathies enough at home, in all conscience. But the perpetuation of them has never been proposed as an end of Government. Those who seem to set such store in India upon these baneful elements, and who seek in them for an excuse for ignoring any considerable expression of public opinion, are giving a strange recital of the prayer "Evil be thou my good," and are lamentably forgetful of the source whence the strength of a great Government should be derived.

The practical result of this form of political scepticism is obvious. It is a refusal of light where light is greatly needed. We doubt if in the first instance the service which these congresses can render to the people themselves is as great as that which they can render to the Government, whom it is a mistake to regard as desirous of ruling over a silent, voiceless nation. The Government of India is an autocracy, but even autocracies may be tempered by information, and there is no administration in this country whose policy is out of range of the influence of the competent exponents of public needs and grievances. To take two instances in our own Presidency, the districts nearest to the seat of Government, where there is not only a public opinion but the means of giving expression to it, have found it comparatively easy to enlist at all events the interest of the Government of Bombay in their forest and abkari grievances, while distant districts, which if they could only say so as easily are probably no better off have been left out of account in various attempts at reform. No one who regards these congresses as useful regards them as such in any other way than as indicators of public grievances and public needs. No one would assign to them the value or the functions which, for instance, have been assigned to the enlarged Legislative Councils of the future. If in the Congress the Government hear what the public have to say, it is in these Councils that the public should have the opportunity as well of hearing what the Government have to say. People are looking for an interchange of views between the governors and the governed which if on the one side it is only a statement of popular wants, and on the other side only a statement of reasons for official measures will still be an advance upon the present *régime*. It is a fair criticism upon such meetings as that which is under preparation at Madras that for practical purposes they have little of the value which would attach to an enlarged Legislative Council, in which the administration would be aided by the suggestions and criticisms of responsible leaders of native society. But the natural inference from it is one which those who use the argument seem reluctant to adopt. They, at all events, have not distinguished themselves by the loudness with which they have urged the Government to reconstruct the Councils upon a broad basis. It has been as much as they have cared to do to denounce these annual congresses as in turns very pernicious and very helpless affairs, forgetful of any element of good in them that may be turned to profitable account, and apparently conscious of no plainer indication that all is well with the Empire than some imagined cleavage between the races whom it aims at holding together in peace and unity. And this is "the more excellent way" which we are to set before native politicians who are taking their first steps in political life!

IT is useful to bear in mind that those who "insist" on the Government of India giving a guarantee of £5,000,000 to build a railway through Siam to the hills of Yunnan in order to bring the Chinese trade to Moulmein, are the very people who in 1885 pressed for the annexation of Burma in order to open up the Chinese markets to British commerce. The *Times*, quoting with approval Mr. Colquhoun's declaration made at that time to the London Chamber of Commerce that a railway to China would open up markets and pay largely, improved the occasion as follows:—"King Theebaw's kingdom, under present conditions, stands in the way of the completion of the great project of an Indo-Chinese railway, for which Mr. Colquhoun and his able colleague, Mr. Holt Hallett, have furnished the preliminary surveys. It appears that, if this obstacle could be removed, the Government of India would have no difficulty in coming to an arrangement with Siam and with China." Now that the obstacle standing in the way of the great project of an Indo-Chinese railway has been got rid of by the acquisition of Burma at the cost of a heavy addition to the financial and military burdens of the Government of India it is cheerfully admitted that the gate of China does not lie in that direction at all, but is to be found at the further end of a railway seven hundred miles long, starting at Moulmein and carried for the greater part of its length through the dominions of the King of Siam. We have adduced from the voluminous report, published in furtherance of the scheme, that Siam is in a state of barbarism, with oppression in every town and village, and unchecked piracy on the rivers, the King being powerless to control a rapacious aristocracy which sets him at defiance. The idea is, that once the railway is made, the King will be able to get the upper hand of his rebellious chiefs, and establish order and good government. Obviously the process should be reversed; order and good government must precede the introduction of capital and the construction of a railway. Once the "inexhaustible energies of human cupidity" are aroused in the interest of this Siamese outcome of the Burmese adventure, the necessity of establishing on a firm basis the authority of the King of Siam will become a theme for much persuasive eloquence. We shall then find ourselves in considerable danger of being led farther afield in search of those "boundless possibilities" of which we heard so much when India was asked to occupy Burma as the portico to China. The absolute certainty that a railway to Ssu-mao on the confines of Yunnan would not tap the trade of China, any more than a railway to Snowdon would tap the trade of the Thames, will not weigh for an instant in the balance once the London press echoes the cry for "More Markets" raised by the Chambers of Commerce of the metropolis and the Provinces. This potential result of Mr. Colquhoun's second and more recent campaign at home cannot be treated lightly. What happened two years ago in the case of the great project of the Indo-Chinese railway through Burma may easily occur at any moment in the case of the projected railway through Siam. The Government of India will have itself to thank if its hand be once again forced in this fashion. When Mr. Colquhoun was advocating throughout England his scheme for a railway through Siam, which is to be guaranteed out of the Indian revenues, he was, as he still is, a Commissioner in Burma, and a Government servant, drawing Government pay. Undoubtedly his official capacity has lent a *quasi* official weight to his advocacy of the line, and his confident affirmation that it will tap Chinese trade and be a remunerative investment of private capital —if guaranteed by State resources. The Government of India has the best means of testing the statements, put about with so much enthusiasm and such undoubting faith by one of its own servants. Does it accept them as strictly and literally correct? If so, why are they not put before the world in the regular form, on the authority of the Government? If not, why does the Government allow one of its own servants to preach a policy of railway extension beyond the frontier, in which it does not itself believe? We do not suppose for a moment that the Government approves of this propaganda, but the public at home may be easily led to infer that it does.

THE Sir Desai of Vantmuri has lately returned to England after a tour of two months in the United States and Canada. He visited New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, St. Louis, Chicago, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal and Quebec.

A PROPOSAL which was brought forward by Sir A. Croft, Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, at the last meeting of the Calcutta University Senate, to introduce the subject of chemistry in the entrance course, was lost by a majority of five.

THE *Madras Times* has been informed "on good authority" that Ayub Khan will, in all probability, be located in Bangalore. "The original intention was to send him to the Punjab; but the authorities have, we understand, wisely decreed that Bangalore would be a more out-of-the-way place."

IT seems from a Colombo telegram that the friction set up some time ago between China and Portugal regarding the cession of Macao has disappeared, and a reconciliation been effected on the basis of a compromise. Macao, it appears, is still to be ceded to Portugal, but the covenant will spare the tender susceptibilities of the Tsungli Yamen by refraining from any mention of formal cession.

AN eventual outcome of the Military Member's recent visit to Allahabad seems likely to be the creation of a proper water-supply for the Cantonment. At the conference there, in which General Sir Thomas Baker, assisted by Major Greenstreet, the Military Works' Engineer of the Circle, has taken part, it appears to have been concluded that practical measures in a matter of such vital importance to the troops can no longer wait on the tardy movements of the Municipality.

MAJOR ROBERTSON, who has been appointed Assistant Resident, Mysore, arrived at Bangalore from Hyderabad on December 10. The Maharaja leaves Mysore on a tour through Northern India to-day. He will have an interview with the Nizam's Ministers at Goolburgah and halt at Bombay for a week. Thence he will proceed to Allahabad, Gya, Benares, Cawnpore, Lucknow and Lahore, and afterwards to Calcutta, where he will interview the Viceroy on important matters of State. Major Macintire accompanies his Highness as Political Officer, and the Dewan also goes with him.

MAJOR-GENERAL S. BLACK, Governor of the Aitchison College, at Lahore, has been made the victim of a forgery. He appeared before the District Superintendent of Police on Friday, and asked for assistance in tracing a cheque forged in his name on the Bank of Bengal for Rs. 380, and dated 6th instant. General Black suspected his duftry, one Shunkar Dass, whose house was searched and Rs. 298 discovered amongst a lot of rubbish. Paper was also found on which Shunkar Dass had been practising the signature of the General. Shunkar Dass subsequently admitted his guilt and begged for forgiveness.

SIR ROBERT SANDEMAN arrived at Sibi on the 9th inst. Preparations were made for his reception at Quetta on Tuesday, as, during his absence on furlough, Biluchistan has been converted into a first class Agency, and Sir Robert, who has been so many years associated with Khelat and Quetta, is the first permanent Resident under the new order of things.

PASSENGERS calling at Aden should beware of the wily Somali. The *Times of Ceylon* publishes the following extract from a letter which it has received lately from a passenger going home:—

> One nigger showed real genius, which, I am sure, you would have admired. When we were at anchor off Aden a passenger bought some trifles from him and gave him a sovereign, which he commenced to change. He, however, kept backing suspiciously towards the side of the ship, on reaching which he threw the sovereign into his mouth with a whoop of defiance and jumped overboard into the water. Needless to say, nothing more was seen or heard of the man or the sovereign.

IN supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to rule that no officer is entitled to pay and allowances for any time he may spend beyond the limits of his charge without proper authority. The sanction of his immediate superior is sufficient authority for any officer or subordinate proceeding on duty beyond the limits of his charge, but within those of the jurisdiction of such superior. A local Government may authorize any of its officers to proceed on duty to any part of the territories within its own jurisdiction, and also to any part of British India beyond the limits of its own jurisdiction, when the pay and allowances are chargeable to provincial revenues; but if their pay and allowances are chargeable to Imperial revenues, the sanction of the Government of India is required where the officer is deputed beyond the limits of the province. The sanction of the Government of India is also necessary when the deputation of an officer within the limits of a province involves additional expenditure chargeable to Imperial revenues. No special provision has been deemed necessary to enable an officer to draw travelling allowance when on duty beyond the limits of the circle of his duty, the provisions of the Civil Travelling Allowance Code on this point being clear as to his title to do so, provided he leaves his jurisdiction under proper authority.

LOCAL politics in Calcutta, as in Bombay, are agitated by a Municipal Bill. The Bill is at present being reported upon by a committee, which has appealed to the various local bodies for its opinion. The latest contribution to the literature on the subject is a letter from the Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber strongly objects to the proposed increase in the number of Municipal Commissioners from 72 to 75, holding rather that any reform should take the direction of a reduction. The Chamber also supports the protest of the Hon. Mr. Irving against subjecting machinery to taxation. "On this subject," says the letter, "they have received representations which convince them that there is a general and strong protest against subjecting machinery to taxation. The example, if once set by the Metropolitan Corporation, will be followed generally wherever machinery may happen to be set up, the more so, as such a tax would be easy to levy. In England machinery is taxed, not for Municipal, but for Poor Law purposes. The tax was originally levied because the introduction of machinery threw numerous artisans out of employment. In India, as Mr. Irving has pointed out, everything should be done to foster industries, and not to handicap them. The committee trust that the Legislature will not sanction so retrograde and indefensible a policy as that which would deem machinery a proper object of taxation."

IT is announced that at the end of the present year five French army corps will be armed with the new repeating rifle.

AT a secret sitting of the Bulgarian Sobranje, held on Tuesday morning, Nov. 22, the Ministers not being present, it was unanimously decided to bring to trial the ex-Ministers Karaveloff, Zanoff, Nikiforoff, Karoleff, and Orokakoff. Several deputies, followed by about 100 of the citizens, went on Monday night to the house of Bishop Clement, and informed him that if he did not leave the capital for his diocese of Tirnovo within three days he would be forcibly removed. The Bishop replied that he would obey the order of the Exarch alone, and would not attend to any commands of the Government or the citizens of Sophia. It is possible that demonstrations of the population against him will take place.

A MARY EVANS, of Cnwcbach, has applied to the Cardigan Board of Guardians for relief under extraordinary circumstances. Hearing a disturbance in the fowl-house adjoining, she jumped out of bed and ran out just in time to see a fox endeavouring to leap through a hole in the roof. The old lady, angered beyond control at seeing half a dozen dead hens lying about the floor, sprang forward and seized Reynard by his brush as he was disappearing and dragged him back. A desperate fight took place, the old lady endeavouring to kill the fox, which fought savagely. He bit the old lady repeatedly on the legs, hands, and face, and at length succeeded in escaping. The wounds have produced large and serious swellings. The Board granted the applicant's request for outdoor relief and medical attendance.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR BOUNTIES CONFERENCE.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The International Conference that met here to deliberate on the Sugar Bounties Question has just finished discussing the report of the Sub-Committee charged to consider the technical questions.

In their final report the members of the Conference are of opinion that it is quite possible to arrange the fiscal difficulty touching the refining of Sugar in Bond, and recommend that the tax should be levied on the refined articles as it goes into consumption.

The report has been referred to the Cabinets of the various countries represented at the Conference, and it is hoped an agreement will be come to on the matter.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FISHERIES COMMISSION.

CHICAGO, DEC. 13.

Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian Representative at the Anglo-American Fisheries Commission, was interviewed here to-day while passing through on his way to Manitoba.

He declared that the Commission will be able to effect a settlement of the question that will be satisfactory to all parties.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

PARIS, DEC. 13.

President Sadi-Carnot's message to the Chamber of Deputies proclaims a policy of concord and the introduction of practical reforms tending towards the improvement of the financial position of the country, thus proving to Europe the desire of France to help in strengthening the general peace.

M. FERRY'S HEALTH.

The latest report states that M. Ferry is recovering from the injuries received in the attack recently made on him.

THE CHARGES AGAINST M. WILSON DISMISSED.

The Judges, forming the "Chamber of Accusation," have decided that the charges made against M. Wilson are untenable.

LORD REAY AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, DEC. 14.

H. E. the Governor and party arrived here at 9-15 this morning, and was met by a large party of prominent native chiefs and European officials, who accorded his Excellency and Lady Reay an enthusiastic reception. The station was prettily decorated and the city was gay with bunting.

As soon as H. E. alighted the President, on behalf of the Municipality, read a congratulatory address containing various expressions of loyalty, and then reviewed the progress which were made since the last visit to the city. It said that they had obtained abundance of good water, effected sanitary improvements, and encouraged education. It further prayed for a railway extension to Rutlam and Dholka, and for reconstruction of the Ellis Bridge.

H. E. the Governor replied, thanking the Municipality for the welcome and expression of loyalty, and declared himself willing to do all he could to induce Government to increase the loans for further improvements and provide further educational facilities. He complimented them on the progress already made, which, he hoped, would become but inconsiderable in face of that they would achieve in future.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, DEC. 14.

His Lordship, replying to an address which was presented to him, recognized the great importance of the Godhra Rutlam Railway scheme, and promised his full support and assistance.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN WESTERN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, DEC. 14.

Two events of great importance as regards railway communication in this Presidency have taken place within the last few days; one, the completion of the South Deccan Railway over the Braganca Ghat to the Portuguese frontier; the other, the establishment of through communication by the West Deccan line from Poona to Belgaum.

A special train left Poona on Tuesday, conveying Colonel Lindsay, the Chief Engineer and Agent of the S. M. Railway, with part of his office establishment, *via* Belgaum to Dharwar, where the head offices are now located. The original scheme of the S. M. Railway, started by Government six years ago and carried out by the S. M. Railway Company, is now completed, giving a total mileage of some 750 miles.

There still remains the length of 160 miles between Harihar and Mysore lately sanctioned, work on which is now in active progress.

THE DEFALCATIONS AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DEC. 14.

Mr. James Grant, late manager of the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay, is seriously ill.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, DEC. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, outward bound for Bombay and Karachi, left here this evening.

SUEZ, DEC. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Verona arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SINGAPORE, DEC. 14.

The Italian steamer Stura left here for Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69⅞
4½ do. do.	72⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103⅞
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	44¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1s. 4¼

THE BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

THE meet yesterday morning was at the same place as on Wednesday last, *viz.*, the Rifle Butts at Bandora, and brought out a field of about five and twenty. On the arrival of the Railway contingent, the Master made a move towards Santa Cruz, with the intention of drawing the covert near the Railway line between Santa Cruz and Parla, in which we found the last time the hounds were out. As good luck would have it, however, a jackal was on foot in the same direction, and the hounds hit on the line of the traveller shortly before reaching the long grass. They could not make much of it at first, as the scent was very catchy. But they gave us an opportunity of seeing a very pretty piece of hunting as they worked up towards him, and when we got out in the open on the melon ground, Master Jack was viewed a long way ahead. A judicious lift and a cheer from the Master and the hounds went away full cry with plenty of music in the direction of Chuckla village, giving us all a very rough gallop, until we had hopped over the little hill to the right of the village, and were down in the paddy fields beyond where it was comparatively smoothgoing with plenty of small jumps and nice open country, till we crossed the Andheri-Vehar Road. After crossing the road the jackal took a line which seemed to many of us as if he meant making for the Vehar hills, but something made him change his mind, as he suddenly turned right handed, and our run terminated with a merry spin to the outskirts of Marole village, where the hounds were at fault in almost identically the same spot where we lost our Jack about a fortnight ago. The Master did all in his power to pick up the line again, but after making casts in every direction, without the slightest suspicion of a whimper from any of the pack, had to give it up as a bad job. This virtually ended our morning's sport, as although the hounds owned to a line in Chuckla covert and ran it a short distance, it was too stale to make anything of it, and as it was getting late we turned our horses' heads towards Bandora Railway station, after having enjoyed a very pretty run, only regretting for the hounds' sakes that they were again disappointed of their quarry, and hope that the next may end in a kill.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE heads of departments in Lahore have been asked to give leave to the Volunteers in their offices from 3 p.m. every Tuesday, to enable them to attend weekly battalion parades.

BRIGADE SURGEON C. SIBTHORPE recently brought to notice the subject of his gratuity for the Burma Campaign. He pointed out that on the publication of the Special India Army Circular of the 16th June 1887, he submitted a bill to the Presidency Paymaster for his Burma gratuity calculated for his thirty-two shares, being the rate for a Medical Officer holding the relative rank of a Lieutenant-Colonel. This claim was submitted to the Controller of Military Accounts, who considered that he was only entitled to sixteen shares, being that for an officer holding the relative rank of a Major. Brigade Surgeon Sibthorpe served in Upper Burma in Medical charge of Army Headquarters from 13th September to the 2nd November 1886, and his promotion to the rank of Brigade Surgeon appeared in the London *Gazette* of the 24th November 1886, and was antedated to the 17th May 1886, so that if the rank of Brigade Surgeon had carried any extra rate of pay or allowances, he would have been entitled to draw them from the 17th May 1886. Under these circumstances he pointed out that he was entitled to the higher rate of bata, for there is no doubt that there was delay in the announcement of his promotion, the recommendation for which must have gone home before the 17th May 1886. The matter was referred to the Government of India, who, we learn, have decided that Dr. Sibthorpe is entitled to thirty-two shares of the gratuity for the Burma Campaign instead of to sixteen shares, to which he has been restricted by the Military Accounts Department, Madras.

INTELLIGENCE has been received of the death, in England, of Sergeant-Major Connor, (late of Mount Abu Sanitarium) who left India by the first troopship this season, the melancholy event taking place suddenly, the day after his reaching home. This warrant officer was widely known and highly respected by all who knew him. He leaves behind him his wife and family to deplore his loss.

POLICE REINFORCEMENTS FOR BURMA

As announced yesterday, the I. M. S. Clive leaves Bombay to-day for Rangoon with the Burma Military Reserve Police, numbering 2 European commissioned officers, 33 native officers, 1,290 rank and file, 67 followers, and a few more details, the whole under medical charge of Surgeon-Major Lucas. The names of the European officers are:—Lt. H. and Mrs. Hodges, commanding, Lt. J. H. Pelley and Surgeon-Major Lucas, Med. Dept. The Clive will have a busy time of it for the next few months, she having been told off already for trooping service between Burma, Madras and Calcutta. Since her arrived in Bombay from Rangoon last month with the S. Yorkshire L. I., she has been lying in dock, whence she cleared on Tuesday.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

THE following are the Scores made by "E" Co., at the Coorla Range, on the 13th inst:—

	Yds. 150	Yds. 300	Yds. 500	Total.
Vol. G. B. Stacey	22	18	21	61
Lt. G. Lund	20	24	15	59
Sergt. A. D. Little	21	19	19	59
" H. Prescott	20	20	11	51
Vol. J. Brooks	19	10	11	40
" H. Howard	17	5	7	29

THE INDIAN MARINE.

THE programme of the I. M. S. Tenasserim is as follows:—Leaves Calcutta on the 10th December with Burma Police, and Rangoon on 17th idem for Calcutta with 5th Bengal Infantry; returns to Rangoon on the 25th idem with more Burma Police, and leaves for Madras on the 4th January with the 21st Madras Infantry; returns with a portion of 4th Hyderabad Cavalry to carry the 7th Bombay Infantry to Madras, leaving Rangoon on the 25th idem. This vessel then returns empty to Rangoon to convey a portion of the 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry to Madras, arriving there on the 17th February; returns empty to carry the 17th Madras Infantry to Madras, arriving on the 6th March again returns empty to convey the 2nd Hyderabad Infantry to Madras, arriving on the 24th March. She next conveys a portion of the 7th Bengal Cavalry to Calcutta, arriving on the 10th April; returns for the 1-1 Eastern Division, R. A., arriving at Calcutta on the 24th April, and finally returns for the 27th Punjab Infantry, which will arrive at Calcutta on the 12th May.

The I. M. S. Canning starts from Madras on the 6th January for Rangoon with the 6th Madras Infantry, and leaves Rangoon empty on the 24th February to bring a portion of the 4th Hyderabad Cavalry to Rangoon, returning to Madras with a portion of the 3rd Hyderabad Cavalry, and will again leave Madras on the 11th February with the remainder of the 4th Hyderabad Cavalry and 1st Madras Lancers. She next conveys the 1st Bengal Infantry to Calcutta, leaving Rangoon on the 21st February, and will return to Rangoon with Burma Police to convey the 1st Bombay Lancers to Madras, arriving at that port on the 12th March. She then returns empty to carry the 3rd Hyderabad Infantry; again returns empty to convey the remainder of the 1st Bombay Lancers, and finally returns to Rangoon with details to bring a portion of the 7th Bengal Cavalry to Calcutta, at which port she is timed to arrive on the 28th April. Arrangements will be made for the conveyance of the 23rd and 25th Bombay Light Infantry from Rangoon to Bombay by hired transports in March and April next.

* * *

ON Saturday, November 19, a fire broke out at the Portuguese royal palace of Villa Vicosa, where the Duke and Duchess of Braganza are at present staying for the hunting. The flames originated in the sleeping apartments of the young Prince Bira, who was burnt about the head and hands. The apartments occupied by the Duke and Duchess were also damaged. Some of the servants at the palace were also slightly injured, and considerable damage was done to the contents of the rooms. The Queen of Portugal, on receipt of the news, started immediately for Villa Vicosa. The fire was caused by a spark from the fire in the young Prince's bedroom.

HOME-COMING OF KATTYWAR PRINCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

LIMRI, DEC. 10.

AN interesting ceremony took place at Limri, on the 25th ult., when his Highness the Thakore Saheb returned from his voyage to England and America. All the city was astir and rejoicing, the houses on the public road were whitewashed and painted and multi-coloured flags fluttered in the breeze. Here and there triumphal arches were erected with such legends in Sanscrit and Guzerati as—"Welcome to the accomplished Chief"; "Long Live Sir Jusvatsingjee, K.C.I.E.," &c. As the train entered the station the Chief was received, with loud hurrahs, by the people, headed by his son, Vakketsingjee, and flowers of gold and silver were showered upon him. The Thakore Saheb walked from the platform on a red velvet carpet to a tent close by, where several addresses were presented—one by the Municipality on behalf of the people; a second by Purshotum Canjee, editor of the *Subodh Prakash*, who presented a printed copy of Guzerati verses with an English translation in prose; and a third, by Vakil Chhaganlal Gordidas. The Municipal address returns thanks to God that his Highness had been allowed to return home safely, and expresses satisfaction at the cordial welcome given to him in England and America. After touching upon the advantage of foreign travel the address concludes by expressing a wish that the Thakore Saheb may enjoy long life and happiness.

His Highness, in reply, expressed the pleasure he felt on meeting his subjects once more, adding that he could not find words in which adequately to express his feelings of gratitude. He was extremely grateful to the Princes of Somashtra for the confidence they had shown in him by asking him to represent them in England on the occasion of the Jubilee. He said that England was the home of freedom, and the centre of art and science. The people were polite and affable, and England's naval strength and commercial greatness were unrivalled. Having spoken of the vastness of the British Empire, he expressed his gratitude at the reception accorded him by the Queen-Empress and the members of the Royal Family, saying that her Majesty was extremely humble in spirit, and that her love for her people and the Chiefs of India was unbounded. He was grateful to Lord Cross and the other statesmen, whom he had met, for their kindness to him. To Lord and Lady Reay he was extremely thankful for the kindness they had shown him, not only in India, but for introductions to friends in England. He also touched on some of the incidents of his travels in Ireland and the United States. He observed that the address made no demands, and, while declaring that he had done all he could to promote the happiness of his subjects, he warned them that good could not proceed from the rulers alone, but that the ruled must co-operate with them.

MORVI, DEC. 10.

H. H. MAHARAJAH, SIR WAGHJI, K.C.I.E., arrived here this evening by a special train from his tour to England and America. His Highness met with an enthusiastic reception. Thousands of his subjects from the town and the surrounding districts turned out to pay their respects. A salute was fired as soon as his Highness alighted at the Railway station. The State Rassala, Police, Band and Durbari officers attended. A grand procession was then formed, consisting of carriages and chariots, &c. From the Machhoo Bridge to the Nagar Gate the road was illuminated and decked with flags. Triumphal arches were erected with appropriate mottoes. The procession then passed through the new bazars, which were splendidly illuminated by the merchants, and flags and other tokens of a hearty welcome were visible everywhere. His Highness was deeply touched by the reception. Durbars are to be held very shortly to present addresses to his Highness. On his way from Bombay to Morvi his Highness was met at the different stations by his friends and admirers, and presented with garlands of flowers, attar and *pan-supari*. At Wankaneer his Tankara subjects presented him with an address.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE POWERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

COMMENTING upon the resolution of the Town Council to continue the grant of Rs. 6,000 per year to the Jaffer Suleiman Dispensary for Women and Children, the *Rast Goftar* questions the right of the Town Council to annul the decrees of the Corporation. It is quite another question, says the *Rast*, whether the Municipality was justified in sanctioning the grant to an institution over which it could exercise no control. But the action of the Town Council raises the important question of principle—whether that body has a right to reverse the decisions of the Corporation or not. The Corporation has the power of the purse; but the Town Council would seem to grudge that body the only power it possesses. The gross indiscretion of the Town Council may be considered deserving of a vote of censure, which the Corporation can pass, if it chooses.

THE MADRAS CONGRESS.

The *Jam-e-Jamshed* says that for the first time delegates from the Eurasian community will be sent to the Congress which is to be held in Madras. The *Jame* would be glad to see Eurasians come round to the opinion that their interests are common with the interests of the other natives of India. Instead of trying vainly to follow the European style of living, which makes a large demand on their purse, this community should rather learn to practise thrift and employ a portion of their income in giving sound education to their children. The *Jame* hopes the Eurasian delegates will enter heartily into the aims and objects of the Congress

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The *Kaiser-i-Hind* says:—We are glad to announce that Nassarwanji M. Patel, the energetic manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company in India and Ceylon, who had recently severed his connection with the Company, has rejoined it at the request of his employers. Mr. Patel has served the Company for twelve years, during which period he has very considerably extended its business.

THE GUJERAT COLLEGE.

The *Gujerat Gazette* says:—One great danger which the Gujerat College along with other Provincial Colleges incurs, arises from the fact that its Professors are one and all underpaid, well nigh starved. At any time the College may be deserted by a portion of the staff, if not the whole of it. People who join the College in the capacity of teachers, do it with a tacit understanding with themselves that at the earliest opportunity they would vacate their office; and it is next to absurd to expect perfect conscientiousness and unwearied zeal of men, who for their maintenance have constantly to look out. On this ground alone the Committee of the Gujerat College would do well to remunerate highly its employes. Mr. J. A. Dalal, Principal of the Gujerat College, should avail himself of the opportunity presented by his Excellency's visit to Ahmedabad, to convey to the high authority all the existing requirements of the College. He has to point out to his Excellency the wants of professors, of students, both in their reciprocal relations. He has to acquaint him with the character of the committee he along with his colleagues has been serving; he has to suggest all those means which would satisfy the wants and enable the College to occupy a suitable rank in the list of Presidency Colleges. We say it is his duty to do all this, for we consider no man in Ahmedabad better circumstanced than he with a large source of information. We hold, too, that he alone will be held responsible by the public for not duly representing the College.

* * *

THE military trial of eighteen officers for affiliation to the revolutionary party had just closed in St. Petersburg as the Czar returned to his winter quarters at Gatchina; and the air of the Russian capital (the *Times'* correspondent says) is again full of rumours of arrests of Nihilists and students and the discovery of secret printing-presses. According to report, some twenty young men were the other day captured on the outskirts of St. Petersburg in possession of secret printing apparatus, and considerable resistance was at first offered to the police. Several young women connected with the higher female college here have certainly been arrested within the last few days, and some more arrests were lately made on the Catherine Canal. There seems to be no improvement in this respect. The revolutionary propaganda appears to be as active as ever. Only a few days ago a very high official, whose business it has been for years to follow the revolutionary movement, confessed that arrests were now so frequent that they had become quite matters of daily occurrence, and no longer excited particular attention.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEDICAL MEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For some time past Medical men have been discussing among themselves the question of their responsibility in cases of death by suicidal or homicidal act. Inquiries made with regard to this question by several of us have cleared some points connected with it, but a few points still remain to be solved. I shall therefore feel highly obliged if any of your numerous readers belonging to the legal profession, as well as those who have a special knowledge about it, will kindly clear up the following points:—

Is a medical man legally bound to inform the police in cases of

1.—Sudden death by accident or by some disease?

2.—Death by suicide.

3.—Death due to homicidal act on the part of others?

4.—Death, the cause of which is not known, and in cases where there is a distinct suicidal or homicidal attempt, but death not resulting?—Yours, &c.,

A. D. MODY, L. M. & S.

Grant Road, Dec. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

THE Bombay Under-graduates' Association have issued the following:—

Sir,—There is a proposal about to be brought before the Senate to the effect that the Previous Examination be made a necessary qualification for the L. C. E. degree. It is also proposed that a candidate be required to pass three examinations, *i. e.*, the First, the second, and the Final, for the degree of L. C. E.

As these changes, if effected, are likely to work against the interests of students generally, we take the liberty to place the following facts before you.

The accompanying table will show clearly that students from the Civil Engineering College present better percentage of success than those from the Arts, Law and Medical Institutions. The satisfactory results in the examinations for the degree in Engineering sufficiently refute all arguments about the alleged rawness of students. The system, as it is, works well, and there seems to be no reason why a system that has been so successful should be replaced by another system which stood universally condemned by public opinion only about a year ago.

The system of holding three examinations in the Arts curriculum, instead of two, as of old, has received a fair trial and has been universally pronounced unsuccessful. About two years ago many eminent educationists and the press severely condemned the new system of these examinations. Reference to University results show that the percentage of success has fallen since the introduction of the three examinations. The results of the P. E. are not as satisfactory as the results of the old F. E. A. We beg to draw your attention to an extract from the *Bombay Gazette* of 13th December 1884. It shows what harm the new system of "three examinations" has done and is likely to do.

"The new system of Previous, First and Second B. A. Examinations may be said to have been tried and found wanting. The necessity of appearing in three examinations in three years is evidently too great a strain on the brains of students. The system is extremely conducive to cramming." The Hon. K. T. Telang pronounces the system an "objectionable one."

The arguments that were advanced against the introduction of P. E. in the Medical course last year, can be advanced against the proposed motion to make it compulsory for the future L. C. E.

The introduction of P. E. and the change of two examinations into three will prevent many an intelligent under-graduate from joining the Science College. The Science College of Poona is now the only institution in the Presidency where anything of the nature of technical education is given.

The changes proposed will only result in fewer students joining the Engineering College. What harm this is likely to do to the cause of technical education we respectfully leave you to consider.—Your obedient servant,

JEHANGIER B. MARZBAN,
President, Bombay Under-graduates' Association.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO BENARES.

A TELEGRAM from Benares gives the following as the programme of the arrangement in connection with the Viceroy's visit to Benares, when he will open the new bridge over the Ganges:—

The address to the Viceroy and his Excellency's reply will be read at an enclosed spot, situated some 200 yards to the left of the entrance to the bridge on the Benares side. Shamianas have been put up and the spot is being tastefully decorated with ornamental foliage and plants, while a fountain plays in the midst of the enclosure. A movable dais to seat the Viceroy and party is being constructed, so as to admit of its transport, at a later stage of the proceedings, to the entrance of the bridge. His Excellency will name and declare the bridge open by breaking a bottle of champagne against one of the girders.

The Railway Company entertain their employes and their friends on the night of the 16th at Rajghat, while the station have a ball in honour of the occasion in the Assembly Rooms.

Colonel Rivett-Carnac, Commandant of the Ghazipur Volunteer Battalion, is in the station, and is arranging for a guard-of-honour comprising detachments from the Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Benares companies, who will receive the Viceroy at Nandesar House on Thursday evening.

THE ABKARI LAWS.

WITH a view to support Mrs. Pinhey's article in the *Indian Magazine* for November, and to prove that the policy "now bearing such excellent results" is no new one, Mr. Alexander Rogers, formerly a member of the Bombay Council, forwards three extracts from official records, showing the spirit in which the Abkari laws are always administered in India:—

I.—Extract from Government Resolution on the Annual Revenue Report of the Collector of Tanna for 1845-46:—"The Sayer revenues appear to have yielded an increase in 1845-46 of Rs. 38,594-1-8, attributable chiefly to the enhanced realizations under this head of Abkari. These amount to upwards of 11 per cent. on the revenue on this account for the previous year. What may have been the causes to which this result is chiefly attributable should be carefully traced and attended to, and where an increased revenue is indicative of an increase in the use, or rather the abuse, of spirits, the cause which leads to such a result should, if possible, be removed; that it should not be forgotten, while deprecating an increase in consumption, that the natural tendency of taxation is to discourage the use of the article taxed. While, therefore, our enquiries should be directed to ascertain, if possible, the causes which lead to extended consumption, we should not, as a consequence, condemn the species of taxation, or look on its increase with regret, if as it ought in itself, it operates as one of the greatest checks on the immoderate use of spirits."

II.—Extract from Government Resolution on the Report of the Collector of Bombay on the Revenue for 1849:—"The Abkari branch of revenue, though still above the average, shows a tendency to fall, and if this is consequent on the restrictions placed on the consumption of liquor at the same time that smuggling is prevented, it must be regarded with satisfaction. This view of the question will, however, attract your notice as one of the licensing magistrates."

III.—Extract from Government Resolution on the Annual Revenue Report of the Shikarpoor Collectorate for 1849-50:—"I am to caution you against supporting any measure which may be followed by the unhappy effects which have followed exertions in the Hon. Company's Older Provinces to benefit the Sayer Revenue. Government do not desire their revenue from such sources to be increased, provided they derive as much as they can fairly expect to derive from the existing amount of liquor and drugs consumed. The earnest desire of Government is not to increase the consumption of liquor and drugs of an intoxicating description, but to suppress their use and to prevent their abuse. You cannot turn your attention with too great earnestness to this subject."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

CHRISTMAS DINNER AT THE GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.

CAPTAIN WALSHE asks us to make known that he will be glad to receive any contributions which the kindly disposed may forward to him for the purpose of giving a dinner on Christmas Day to the inmates. Any balance which may remain after paying for the dinner will be devoted to the Workhouse Poor Box. Any amount forwarded will be duly acknowledged in this journal. Presents of cake, fruits, &c. &c., will be very acceptable; and contributions of cast-off clothing will also be thankfully received, many of the inmates being much in want of clothing. As in past year, so during the approaching season of good will, we feel sure, that many will have pleasure in contributing towards the comfort of their fellow-countrymen whose misfortunes, or even it may be whose faults, have brought them to the Government Workhouse.

THE BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual general meeting of this Association was held on Tuesday afternoon, in Graham's Building, Fort, Mr. R. L. Stewart in the chair. The following members were present:—Messrs. N. S. Glazebrook (Lyon and Co.), H. C. Wright (The Bombay Company, Ld.), A. Husan (Mofussil Company, Ld.), G. W. Moir (Lang, Moir and Co.), G. Cotton (Greaves, Cotton and Co.), D. Morris (Sanquest and Co.), G. K. Heinrichs (Glade and Co.), J. Tintner (A Blascheck and Co.), T. J. Ward (Ralli Brothers), E. Honegger (E. Spinner and Co.), J. C. Bushby (Bushby and Co.), Narandas Purshotumdas (Narandas, Rajaram and Co.), A. Breul (Breul and Co.), A. Schoene (Gaddum, Bythell and Co.), A. Bucholtz (Volkart Brothers), T. R. Booth (Booth and Co.), and J. M. Drennan.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the past year's accounts, said in regard to arbitration appeals that the company had worked very favourably as compared with other years. They began last year a system by which non-members could, by taking a ticket, avail themselves of the privilege of holding arbitrations. But the rule did not appear to have been very strictly carried out. A certain number of merchants did take tickets, but a great many of them did not. He thought they should all try to enforce the system. The chairman next informed the meeting that the committee have had some communication with the Port Trust about improved accommodation at Colaba. Looking to the accounts, he thought they should congratulate themselves on the working of the Association during the past year. They began the year with a balance of Rs. 730, and finished it with a gross balance of Rs. 2,274-4-3. Deducting the necessary expenditure, the balance now in hand was Rs. 1,774, that is a gain of a thousand rupees on the year's working. The speaker concluded by moving that the statement of the accounts of the Association for the year ending 30th November, 1887, be adopted.

The proposition, having been seconded by Mr. G. W. Moir, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Moir then submitted to the meeting the following revised rules that had been prepared by a committee for the establishment of a clearing-house, in connection with the Association:—

I.—All parties to the contracts represented by the endorsements on a delivery order, wishing to take advantage of the facility of the clearing office, must write after their endorsement the price at which they sold.

II.—The acceptance of such delivery order by the respective endorsees will be considered as sufficient proof for the purposes of clearing of the correctness of the respective prices endorsed; but the transfer by such endorsement shall not affect the responsibilities and rights of buyers and sellers under the rules of the Association.

III.—In cases where the last purchase price is greater than the first sale price, the last buyer pays to the first seller his full price and the extra price of his purchase he pays to the clearing office.

IV.—In cases where the last purchase price is less than the first sale price the first seller only receives, on delivery, the price of the last buyer's purchase; the balance due to him on his sale will be refunded by the clearing office after collection.

V.—The clearing office has only to arrange the clearing of contracts on the basis of the prices endorsed. Any dispute or question of allowance is entirely between the first seller and the last buyer of the cotton, and must be settled by those parties direct according to the rules of the Association. In event of the last buyer having elected to buy on seller's account under Rule XXVIII. of the Association, the ultimate price on which the settlement shall be effected by the clearing office must be accepted by the first seller and endorsed on the delivery order before the clearing office can deal with the transaction.

VI.—Delivery orders intended for clearing must be sent in to the clearing office by the first seller not later than noon on the day following that on which the cotton is delivered.

VII.—All claims for differences will be issued by the clearing office on regular printed forms; such claims must be paid within 24 hours of receipt.

VIII.—All payments of differences will be made by the clearing office by cheques on the Bank of Bombay.

IX.—A fee of Rs. 2 for 110 bales or less, and an extra fee of Re. 1 for every additional 110 bales or any part thereof will be charged to each party to the contract.

X.—In the event of default of any of the parties to pay the claim issued by the clearing office, the clearing office shall, after having given such party 24 hours' notice in writing, refuse any further participation in the matter, and will return the delivery order and any amounts already paid on its claims to the parties from whom such amounts have been received.

XI.—Any party or parties to a contract, failing to pay the claim of the clearing office, shall have his or their name posted in the rooms and communicated to all the members of the Association by circular or otherwise.

XII.—Any dispute arising under these rules to be referred to a Special Clearing House Committee, consisting of three members of the General Committee of the Association to be appointed by the Chairman of the Association when necessity arises. Their decision to be final, subject to an appeal to the General Committee of the Association in the usual way and on payment of the prescribed fee.

Mr. Moir, having pointed out the advantages of the rules, moved that the revised rules for the establishment of a clearing house for arrival contracts be adopted and the committee be authorized to take the necessary steps and incur the requisite expenditure for that purpose. In support of his resolution, Mr. Moir said that on the last occasion he had reviewed the various bearings of the case, and, therefore, there was no use taking up their time with unnecessary repetitions. The success of the scheme entirely depended on the members of the Association, and all that was now required was to launch the thing properly. The scheme was at present to be worked during the four busy months and not for six months, as was originally proposed; and taking the most pessimist view that no fees would come in at all, the Association would only have to find Rs. 250 per month, or Rs. 1,000 in all. The reason why the speaker brought forward the scheme with greater confidence than before was that he had the assurance of the Secretary that he would himself undertake the business for that consideration, namely, a thousand rupees for the four months. It was necessary for him to add that, with this assurance, the scheme might be launched with a very fair prospect of success.

Mr. George Cotton seconded the proposition, saying that if he rightly understood the position, the amended rules had been generally accepted, and it was determined to give them a trial, which would show them how far they were practicable.

The proposition was carried.

The chairman then proposed that, from the 30th June next, the system of deducting 5¼ per cent. discount be discontinued. He observed that it was a very antiquated system, and should be discontinued.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Heinrichs.

After some discussion, the motion was withdrawn in favour of an amendment proposed by Mr. Tintner and seconded by Mr. Breul, that the matter be postponed for three months, and that, in the meantime, the new committee be requested to consult with the native merchants and the Millowners' Association as to the advisability of the alteration.

The amendment was carried unanimously.

The following new companies were elected members of the Association:—Messrs. Gill and Co. (proposed by Messrs. Glade and Co. and seconded by Messrs. Lyon and Co.); Messrs. Durst and Co. (proposed by Messrs. A. Blascheck and Co. and seconded by Messrs. Breul and Co.); and Mr. Haji Karimdina Yakub (proposed by Messrs. Lyon and Co. and seconded by Messrs. Ralli Brothers.)

The new committee elected for the year consists of the following members:—Messrs. N. S. Glazebrook, T. J. Ward, A. Breul, R. L. Stewart, G. Cotton, G. W. Moir, W. Thacker, M. R. Wyer, and G. K. Heinrichs.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

* * *

ORDERS have been given to the gun-factories at Spandau and Erfurt to recommence work at high pressure by day and night with the extra complements of hands who were dismissed last summer. A thousand men are at work at the Government factory at Spandau. These orders have excited much surprise, as they were unexpected.

THE GREAT MAHOMEDAN REBELLION IN YUNNAN.

THE last number of the *China Review*, received in Bombay, contains a paper read by Mr. T. L. Bullock to the Peking Oriental Society, giving an account of the Mahomedan rebellion in Yunnan, derived mainly from a work, entitled "La Provence Chinoise du Yunnan," by M. Emile Rocher, of the Chinese Maritime Customs service. M. Rocher, who was formerly employed in the great dockyard at Foochow, was appointed to superintend the establishment of a small arsenal at Yunnan Fu, and remained in the province of Yunnan during the greater part of the years 1871 to 1873. He could speak Chinese; he was in the employment of the Government; and by the nature of his work was brought into constant communication with Mandarins of all classes, including the very highest. He was received without suspicion and was given free access to all possible sources of information. The following is the first portion of Mr. Bullock's interesting paper:—

"Many Europeans, both at Home and in China, endeavoured to persuade themselves and others, the Panthay Rebellion, as the Yunnan rebellion was generally called, was a part of a great Mahomedan revival and so a matter of world-wide movement. Nothing, however could be farther from the reality. It arose entirely from local causes, and its extent and duration were owing to the fact that all the energies of China were engaged in coping with still greater troubles in other parts of the country. It was not even connected with the contemporaneous and somewhat similar revolt in the north-west, which desolated Shensi and Kansuh and reft for a time from the Empire the dependencies of Ili and Eastern Turkestan. Indeed, the Yunnan Mahomedans were by no means strict or fervent followers of the prophet. Mr. Baber informs us that they limited their religious observances to an abstinence from pork, do not practise circumcision, observe the Sabbath, or turn to Mecca in prayer. It is quite certain that in their war against the Government they were not animated by a burning zeal to spread the faith of Islam.

The rebellion sprung in the first instance from a quarrel among miners in the year 1855. There had been complaints some few years previously of injustice shown by the Mandarins, but nothing had happened of any serious import.

Westward from Yunnan Fu to Tali Fu, Momin and Bhamo runs the great highroad connecting China and Burma, which had been traversed of recent years by many foreigners, beginning with the unfortunate Mr. Margary, not far from this road, and distant five days' journey from Yunnan Fu, lay the silver mines of Shih-yang.

Two camps of miners, the one Chinese, the other Mahomedan, had recently settled at the spot. The ore was rich and plentiful, the climate good, the locality accessible. Under these favourable circumstances the number of miners rapidly increased. At the time of the quarrel there were as many as eighteen hundred workmen collected in the pits and smelting houses. About this period, however, the mines in the possession of the Chinese which had hitherto proved richer than the others began to show signs of exhaustion. The Chinese workmen demanded employment in the camp of the Mahomedans. The latter, who had in a previous year uncomplainingly supported similar difficulties, met the request with a direct refusal. The ill-feeling thus engendered was stimulated by want, envy and religious differences. From high words they came to blows. Each side was victorious in turn, as it obtained reinforcements from among its friends. Finally, the Mahomedans got the upper hand and chased their enemies up to the walls of Yunnan Fu. Calmed by the Mandarins, who up to this time, had made absolutely no effort to re-establish order, they returned peaceably to their work. Attacked again, they repeated their exploit, and this time would have captured the city, had not the Viceroy given his promise that they should have complete protection for the future and that punishment should be inflicted on those who had attacked them. Quiet was thus restored. But it was only for a time.

There was at this period, living in retirement at Yunnan Fu, a man, named Huang Chung, who had formerly occupied a high official position. Hating the Mahomedans with a bitter hatred, he took secret counsel with three of the principal Mandarins in the province and persuaded them to enter into a plot for the complete extermination of the objects of his enmity. The conspirators laid their plan before the Viceroy. The latter was kindly and well-intentioned, but of a weak and yielding nature. After much pressure, he gave an unwilling consent. The same day he wrote a secret report, which he despatched straightway to Peking. The next morning it was discovered that he and his wife had hanged themselves during the night. The men whose conscience had allowed them to engage in so atrocious a conspiracy, were not likely to be moved by this sad tragedy. It was to them merely a happy event which facilitated the accomplishment of their design; for it fell to the lot of one of their number temporarily to assume the office of Viceroy. Letters were privately sent to the chief officer of every city within two hundred and fifty miles of the capital, ordering him to get together the strongest force he could and on a given day fall on the Mahomedans and massacre them. Official secrets are seldom well kept in China. Some information of what was impending reached the intended victims, and such preparations as were possible were made for resistance. On the appointed day, the 19th of May 1856, the work of butchery began. The populace, hounded on by the Mandarins, and stimulated by the hope of plunder, joined the troops. When the Mahomedans were few and scattered, they were at once murdered, old and young, women and children. But in many localities, where they were comparatively more numerous, they massed together and, though still outnumbered, held their own against their assailants. Indeed, but a few days had elapsed, when the Government discovered to its consternation that, instead of making an end of the Mahomedans, it had only succeeded in lighting the flame of civil war throughout the whole breadth of the province.

From almost the first moment there were two principal centres of resistance, one in the East and the other in the West, perfectly independent and unconnected with each other. For a proper understanding of the history of the rebellion, this is a point which should be carefully kept in mind. At Tali, the western centre, the Mahomedans formed as much as one-third of the population. When the storm burst, the two parties fought furiously in the streets during three whole days. The result was still doubtful, when a young man named Tu Wen-hsiu arrived with reinforcements for the Mahomedans, who then became undisputed masters of the town. Tu Wen-hsiu was the chief, afterwards known to Europeans as the "Sultan of Tali" though his Chinese title is rather the equivalent of Commander-in-chief or Dictator. He was a native of the place and had already acquired a reputation for ability and integrity. Absent on business when the massacre commenced, he immediately hurried to the relief of his friends, at the head of a body of men armed with such weapons as they could lay hands upon at the moment. His arrival, as we have already said, turned the scale in favour of the Mahomedans. Tali was for the present free from all danger. The number of Mahomedans who flocked in, made it safe from all possibility of a local rising. Further it was guaranteed against attack from the outside by its strong position, which we shall presently have occasion to describe carefully, and by its distance from many districts where the Imperialists were in force. Tu Wen-hsiu, elected Dictator, busied himself with making arrangements for the despatch of agents and funds to Burmah in order to procure arms and ammunitions of war.

The head-quarters of the rebellion in the East were at a little town, called Hui-lung. The principal chiefs were two men, named Ma Te-hsing, and Ma Hsien. Ma Te-hsing, a native of Tali, was now in his sixty-fourth year. In his youth he had diligently studied Arabic and Mahomedan theology, and had been admitted as a Softa or Priest. In 1839, having saved a sum of about a thousand taels, he started on a pilgrimage to Mecca. Travelling overland to Burmah, he sailed from Rangoon and reached Arabia in safety. After a short stay in the Holy City, he went on to Egypt and thence to Constantinople, being so far as I am aware, with the exception of a few converts taken to Rome by the Jesuits, the first educated Chinese who ever set foot in Europe. In Constantinople he dwelt two years, spending his time in the study of astronomy and other sciences. Returning homewards he stayed a year at Singapore to assure himself that the day there is really the same length all the year round. In 1846 he reached Yunnan once more. His reputation, which before his voyage was considerable, was now immensely increased. After a short time he was invited by his co-religionists at Hui-lung to establish himself there in the position of High Priest. Having accepted the office, he devoted his leisure to the composition and publication of works in Chinese on astronomy and western geograpy. The French explorer, Lieutenant Garniur, who made his acquaintance when passing through Yunnan, laughs at his astronomical knowledge.

And, indeed, one need hardly remark that Constantinople is not a place in which one would expect to find the best instruction given in mathematics and astronomy. But evidently it was no common man, who from such a commencement could achieve the results which he did. When the massacre was impending, it was through his agency that intelligence was disseminated among the Mahomedans, and preparations made for resistance. As soon as the struggle began, the position of Dictator was offered to him and accepted by him, almost as a matter of course. His companion, Ma Hsien, afterwards better known as Ma Ju-lung, was a young man of good family. Being destined for the priesthood, he commenced the study of Arabic under the tuition of Ma Te-hsing. But having little taste for literature, he abandoned it in favour of gymnastics and military exercises, in which he attained great proficiency. He afterwards became manager of a mining company, which, by his administrative skill, he brought to a high degree of prosperity. One of his brothers having been killed in the orginal quarrel at Chih-chang, he hurried to the spot, took the command, and was the leader of the force that chased the Chinese to the walls of Yunnan Fu. When the massacres took place, he left his mines, to which he had previously returned and joined Ma Te-hsing at Hui-lung, Though at the outset Ma Hsien was nominally but the lieutenant of M a Te-hsing, he at once took entire command of the troops in the field. In a few months, from an unknown character, he became the most famous man in Yunnan. Endowed with energy, promptness and decision, he showed himself, as soon as occasion offered, to be a natural leader of men. By his honesty and adherence to his word he stood distinguished as one in whom friends and foes alike could trust. He was remarkable for his clemency to his enemies, but he could display the sternest severity to his nearest followers, if they proved unfaithful. Possessing the most fearless courage, he was ever to be found in the front of the battle. Severely wounded again and again, he owed his life to the excellence of his constitution and the temperance of his habits.

Ma Te-hsing and Ma Hsien were soon besieged in Hui-lung by a large Chinese force. Before long their provision began to fail, and they had little hope of the arrival of supplies. They therefore essayed a desperate plan which fortunately proved successful. One gate at the back of the town had been left unguarded by the enemy. In the dead of night the old men, women and children stole forth, escorted by a small force, and unnoticed by the besiegers climbed the hills overhanging the town.

Next morning the young men who had remained behind, set fire to their homes, dashed through the foe and joined their friends once more. Then all marched together through the mountains and forests by narrow and winding foot-paths; and on the evening of the second day they arrived without loss, at the town of Kuang-i, thirty miles from miles Hui-lung. On the day of the massacres Kuang-i had been the scene of a conflict, in which the aggressors to their surprise found themselves ejected from the place and forced to take refuge with their friends in the plain below. Standing in a naturally strong position and easily defensible, it immediately became a place of refuge for the Mahomedans in the surrounding district, and, after the arrival of the fugitives from Hui-lung, it was made the head-quarters of the rebellion in the East. Its fortifications were now strengthened, and supplies of all kinds assiduously collected.

The Mandarins of Yunnan Fu were terrified by the result of their work. They had been able to raise the tempest, but they had no art by which to allay it. Their troubles came thick upon them. News soon arrived that the native tribes in the extreme West and South-West had thrown off their allegiance. There was an absolute want of funds. As elsewhere in China, the land-tax was the chief source of revenue; none, of course, came in from the districts held by the Mahomedans, and very little from other places. The customs produced nothing, for commerce had almost entirely ceased. All the trade routes were stopped excepting that from the Yangtsze. The merchants, as far as they could, realized their capital and retired into the neighbouring provinces to wait for quieter times. The Imperial Government was engaged in a death struggle with the infinitely more dangerous. Taiping rebellion which was desolating the fairest and richest provinces of Central China. It was moreover just entering upon a war, first with England and then with England and France. It was, therefore, for a long time unable to send assistance to its servants in Yunnan.

In the course of the next two years, Ma Hsien gradually overran the greater part of the South of the province, meeting with but little resistance except at Yunnan Fu itself, which he besieged twice without result. After the second raising of the seige, the Chinese in the city were bold enough to assume the offensive. Taking advantage of the absence of Ma Hsien, who had been wounded and had temporarily retired from the command, they marched rapidly against Ma Te-hsing. They had already driven in his outposts, when they learned to their dismay that Ma Hsien was in their rear. On hearing what was going on that indefatigable chief, though not yet recovered, had leaped from his bed, collected all the troops he could, and by a flank march had thrown himself between Yunnan Fu and the Chinese army. As soon as he approached, the Chinese, terrified at finding themselves between two fires, broke and fled in all directions without waiting to be attacked. Ma Hsien now, for the third time (1860), advanced against Yunnan Fu. The city was reduced to a desperate state. The army which had defended it was dispersed and gone. It was overflowing with helpless fugitives, while provisions, arms, everything necessary to sustain a siege, were almost entirely wanting. A few sorties were made in vain. It speedily became apparent that the choice only lay between capitulation and starvation. The Chinese General, Lin Tzuchin, therefore determined to treat with the Mahomedan commander.

The negotiations thus commenced terminated in results which their author had not in the slightest degree anticipated. His original object was simply to obtain the most favourable terms he could for the surrender of the town. But he soon afterwards found himself discussing the general question of peace. From which side the proposal first emanated is not apparent. But at any rate the Mahomodans declared themselves willing to lay town their arms and even to take service under the Emperor. For some time the Yunnan authorities could not bring themselves to believe in the good faith of the Mahomedans, nor can one feel astonished at their incredulity. It was without parallel in China, if not elsewhere, that men who had been driven by the cruelest wrongs to draw the sword against the rulers who had outraged them, should be willing to sheathe it again and offer their submission in the midst of victory, at the very moment when their persecutors were reduced to the lowest ebb of weakness and despair. It was perhaps stranger still that the conquerors should have been willing to put faith in the promises of a Government, which so seldom forgets its enemies or remembers its promises of forgiveness. It is difficult to analyse the reasons which influenced the two Mahomedan chiefs. Had they the intelligence to perceive, even amid the intoxication of splendid success, that in the long run they must succumb to the resources of the Great Empire, and that it was better to make peace while the terms could be of their own choosing? Or, were they content to put an end to civil war which had not been commenced by themselves, as they saw a satisfactory prospect of the re-establishment of peace and security? But whether we ascribe their conduct to their intelligence, or their magnanimity, or to a mixture of the two, in either cases we must recognize that the moderation they displayed, under circumstances such as these, marks them as men who stand on a very different level from the common herd of their fellows. It was finally agreed that Ma Hsien and his troops should be received into the service of the Emperor, he himself receiving the post of Brigadier-General, his officers lower grades, corresponding to their present positions, and the rank-and-file a considerable pecuniary gratification. Ma Te-hsing was offered the rank of Taotai. This he refused, but he accepted a pension of taels 200 monthly, which the Mandarins desired to grant to him. These terms being settled, Ma Hsien occupied the city. He had previously promised that no excesses whatever should be committed. His influence over his troops was so great, that the promise was kept to the letter, not a single person suffered the slightest molestation. One more act remained to be done before the agreement could be irrevocably concluded. This was, to obtain for it the sanction of the Emperor. It was felt that the name of Ma Hsien would be a difficulty. For in every despatch during the last three years he had been represented as the bitterest and most dangerous of the enemies of the State. Ma Hsien was therefore persuaded to change his name. He adopted that of Ma Ju-lung, by which we must henceforth call him. The reports to the Emperor accordingly spoke only of Ma Ju-lung, without the slightest hint that he was the same man as the much dreaded Ma Hsien. Whether the Peking Government was really cheated, or whether this was a mere nominal deception, of which an explanation was given in a secret despatch, is a point on which one cannot hazard any opinion. The Emperor ratified the agreement. Under other circumstances he would in all probability have refused to do so. But at this moment with foreign intestine war in every corner of his kingdom, he must have been glad to accept any terms which gave a promise of promoting the restoration of his authority.

While these events were going on in eastern Yunnan the Sultan, Fu Wen-hsieu, at Tah Fu, had become the undisputed master of the whole West, right up to the frontiers of Burmah. Meeting with comparatively little opposition, he was able to devote himself to the organization of his kingdom, which he ruled under the title of Dictator. He gave great attention to the promotion of commerce, the advantages of which he thoroughly understood. I have spoken already of his caravans to Burmah. In addition he succeeded in establishing a busy trade with the neighbouring province of Szechuan on the north. As is generally the case, no scruples hindered Chinese merchants from seeking a profitable market for their goods. Though all communications with the rebel country had been strictly forbidden by the Imperial Government, and troops were posted on the great highways for the express purpose of preventing the passage of traders on the northern frontier of Yunnan, the moment that the sun set below the lofty mountain walls, long strings of laden mules and ponies, their bells carefully chocked with straw, poured forth from retired villages and followed the least frequented paths which led towards the South. When an outpost could not be avoided, it was silently passed in the dead of night, while a few ounces of silver, presented the day before, deepened the slumbers of the guard so that they heard nothing. As soon as the Mahomedan frontier was crossed, concealment was no longer necessary. The trains marched by day, meeting at short intervals detachments posted for their protections. If in spite of this precaution any robbery occurred, the property was recovered for its owner, or compensation paid to him.

THE POLICY OF THE BURMA ANNEXATION.

Referring to the above, the following letter from Mr. Colquhoun has appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* and *Glasgow Herald*:—

Sir,—The last number of the *Economist* contains an article criticising the proposal recently put forward by my colleague, Mr. Holt Hallett, and myself. The writer at the opening of his article admits that the railway connection of Burma and China is of much importance both commercially and politically, for it directly involves the future of that vast and fertile section of Asia known as Indo-China. According to the writer, the general impression of the public has hitherto been that by the acquisition of Upper Burma a "back door" to Western China had been made accessible, and that this was now said to be impracticable. I cannot believe that any such impression has been generally prevalent on the part of the public; but if so, it has been in spite of constant warnings from myself since 1882 after my exploration of Southern China, and also of Mr. Hallett, that there was no back door from Upper Burma to Western China; and that the line of approach must be from Moulmein or its neighbourhood along practically the same line now advocated. It is also opposed to the opinions expressed by every traveller who has traversed the Bhamo route, among these Mr. Colborne Baber in 1876. The acquisition of Upper Burma, however, has placed under our control the Burmese Shan States, through which about one half the proposed length of railway would run—a point which it is impossible to believe was not fully understood by our present far-sighted Viceroy of India and the Home Government when the late treaty was concluded with China. The present objective aimed at—the one proposed by me in 1882—is so far from being of recent discovery that it is the one aimed at in 1831 by Captain Sprye, and surveys in this direction were ordered by Lord Salisbury in 1866 and 1873, and by the Duke of Argyll in 1869.

Turning to the objections raised by the *Economist*, it is assumed that we recommended that the British Government should contribute a quarter of a million annually in the shape of a gurantee. If the report be examined it will be found that the gross gurantee upon the necessary sections to complete the through line would be 101,250*l.* and 87,900*l.* on the British and Siamese portion respectively. The line from Raheng to Bankok has been wrongly include by the *Economist* in the proposed through line. The report distinctly states that the Siamese Government should contribute the guarantee upon the portion within their territory. Instead of a quater of a million, therefore, it is 101, 250*l.* that would be required from our Government.

The *Economist* proceeds to say that the line designed "for purely commercial purposes," and that with the serving of the interests of British merchants the matter, so far as England and India are concerned, comes to an end. The opinion is even expressed that there is no reason why such a line should be supported by Government any more than if it were constructed in South America. Such opinions are not those held by administrators like Sir Arthur Phayre or statesmen like Lord Salisbury and the Duke of Argyll. In this connection the despatch of Lord Salisbury in 1867, as quoted in the report, is conclusive evidence that he considered the question of communications in this direction of great importance "both in the interests of British Burma and England."

The estimates are severely criticised; but I would point out that the estimate for the initial part of the railway is not our own, but that of Sir Charles Bernard, the late Chief Commissioner. Exception is taken to the fact that the bulk of the 240 miles "which have not been surveyed" is put down by us at only 6, 500*l.* per mile. With respect to this the Chief Commissioner of Burma has recently estimated the proposed Moo Valley railway—situated about the same distance from the nearest seaport—at 600,000 rs a mile, or (at 1*s.* 5*d.*) 4, 250*l.* per mile. This railway, like our 240 miles, has not yet been surveyed. The position of the French is stated to be very different from what our would be if the proposed railway were carried out—in these respects that a line from Hanoi up the Red River to South-west China would completely intersect Tonquin, and thus open up that country to French influence and trade, and that, on the other hand, the Moulmein line would be practically altogether outside the British possessions. Even if that were so I am not prepared to admit that it would be a conclusive argument against the execution of a project fraught with such vast and varied national advantages. But these statements are not accurate. The line up the Red River would pass for a great part of its length through sterile and difficult country, and outside the delta would have to depend upon the trade to be served at the termini. And this would be the case, though on a lesser scale, on a line *via* Luang Prabang to Ssumao. In the latter case the line would pass through Siamese territory for more than three fourths of its length.

The *Economist* recognises the value and importance of internal railways, and admits that railway enterprise in Burma is decidedly profitable. I am glad at least to have elicited such an admission. It seems somewhat hard to assert that the opening of Burma by railway is a question in which I do not seem interested, as my colleague and I have been for years the persistent advocates of such a policy, as the report under criticism testified and as the columns of the *Times* bear witness. The *Economist* seems to me to miss the turning-point of the whole argument. We want to accomplish two ends—to develop Burma and to open a vast market for the mother country and India. Neither of these can be accomplished by internal railways alone, although these would doubtless pay and would lead in time to a considerable accretion of trade. In addition to the internal railways, we want the communication with South-west China, which we are convinced is the only line that would bring to the fertile and sparsely peopled lands of the Shan country and Burma a portion of the southerly migration now at work in China. Railway connection with China would give us what Sir Arthur Phayre called the all-in-all for Burma—population—and would enable us to avail ourselves of the biggest unopened available market in the world.—I am, &c.,

A. R. COLQUHOUN.

MADRAS.

Conviction and Sentence of Death Quashed.—On Wednesday last the 7 th inst. an appeal was argued before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Parker by Mr. R. B. Michell, Barrister-at-law, on behalf of one Mokkaya Tevan, *alias* Pandara Tevan, who had been convicted by the Sessions Court of Madura of the murder of one *Kandasami* Tevan by stabbing him with a knife on the 29 th August last. At the conclusion of the hearing of the appeal, which lasted the whole day, their Lordships took time to consider their judgment. The Court delivered judgment on Monday at considerable length, examining all the arguments advanced by the appellant's counsel, and concluding by reversing the conviction and sentence, and directing the prisoner to be set at liberty.—*Ibid.*

Arrival of the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein.—His Serene Highness Ernest Gonthier, the reigning Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, accompanied by Baron Von Leipziger and Professor Friederich, arrived in Madras on Monday by the B. I. S. N. Steamer Manora from Colombo. Immediately after the vessel had dropped anchor in the harbour, Mr. Albert Gerdes, the German Consul in Madras, proceeded on board, and brought His Serene Highness and party ashore in the port boat, escorted by six catamarans, each of which carried the "Union Jack." His Serene Highness was received at the landing place on the pier by Captain W. H. Wyndham-Quin, A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor. The party then entered the pier saloon carriage and were conveyed to the shore end of the pier, where one of the Governor's carriages was in waiting for them. Entering this carriage the Duke and party left for Government House, Mount Road. During his stay in Madras, the Duke will be the guest of Lord Connemara. His Serene Highness is twenty-four years of age, having been born in 1863, and he succeeded his father, the Duke Frederic, in 1885. The Duchy over which he reigns is 8,524 square miles in area, with a population of 1,150,233. His uncle, Prince Christian, married, in 1866, Princess Helena of England. His Serene Highness paid a visit to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught at Poona last month.—*Mail.*

The National Congress.—At a large public meeting of the inhabitants of Nellore on the 29th ultimo at which the Rev. D. Downie, of the American Baptist Mission, presided, the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—That this meeting heartily sympathises with the objects of the National Congress, and desires to place on record its due sense of appreciation of the services rendered to the country by the promoters of the movement. That the following gentlemen be sent as delegates to Madras to represent Nellore in the coming congress:—Messrs. F. T. Ward, 1st Grade Pleader, Mir Ali Sahib, Attorney-at-Law, Mohamed Abul Hussan Sahib, Landholder, C. Kotiah Chetty, D. N., Venkatarama Iyer B.A., T. V. Venkatarama Iyer B.A., and B.L. That a subscription list be opened to assist the Central Committee, Madras, in defraying the costs incurred in the reception of delegates &c.—*Ibid.*

WARRANT MEDICAL OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY.

In some of the stations in the Madras Presidency, Warrant Medical officers are employed in Civil duties, and Government meets their full salary. In other stations, where Civil Medical subordinates are employed, Government pays a portion of their salary, and the local bodies employing them the rest. The question was raised by Government whether there were any special circumstances necessitating the contribution of the full salary to the former, the object of the enquiry being to effect a saving to Provincial funds. A statement was furnished by the Surgeon-General, showing the present cost to Government and the Local Boards by permitting Warrant Medical officers to continue in local employ, and the effect which would follow their replacement by Civil Apothecaries. The result was shown to be that, so far from Provincial funds being relieved in any measure, they would be burdened with an increased annual expenditure ranging from Rs. 1,350 et Rs. 3,150, and the local Funds would derive relief to the like extent. From this it appears to be a measure of sound financial policy not only to leave present incumbents undisturbed, but rather to encourage local bodies to employ, as much as possible. Warrant Medical officers who are surplus to military requirements, are not wanted for Provincial purposes. The more Warrant officers are employed by them the greater will be the relief to Provincial Funds, for the difference between Warrant and Civil pay, plus one-fourth of the latter is less than full Warrant pay, which Provincial Funds must bear plus one-fourth contribution towards pay of a Civil Medical subordinate who may replace the Military Apothecary withdrawn from local employ. The Government, from the facts above stated, do not think it feasible to withdraw the Warrant Medical Officers at present employed civilly in certain stations, and to replace then by Civil Apothecaries or Hospital Assistants.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Bhownagar will sail to-day for Bhownagar with a general cargo and fifty deck passengers.

The Inch line steamer Inchgarvie, 1,728 tons, Captain M T Moss, cleared out for Genoa yesterday, for which port she is laden with a general cargo.

The steamer Taif, 878 tons, Captain Schumacker, from Mauritius, brought in a cargo of sugar yesterday afternoon, she had on board twenty cabin and sixty-three deck passengers.

The Asiatic steamer Peshwa, 1,399 tons, Captain G Carson, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs D Gow, for a round trip; a Parsee gentleman and seven deck.

The barque Glen Caladh (P N W B), 494 tons, Captain R Lamont, arrived in Bombay yesterday, laden with sugar from Mauritius, which port she left on the 28th October. During her passage she spoke two vessels, the steamer Swordsman and the barque Lioness, the latter bound for Karachi. Messrs. V Ebram are her agents in Bombay. She had on board Mrs Lamont and two children, as passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

14th December, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Peveril	1974	A. Burgess	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Victoria	2207	W. Russell	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Zambesi	1540	Preston	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Siam	1838	H. F. Weighell..	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Manilla	2712	A. Cruciani	E	F. Bozzoni.
,, City of Canterbury ..	2099	A. B. Gray......	E	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
,, Rialto	1798	F. Kerr	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Ogilvie ..	1587	D. Millar	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Vulcan	1441	W. Skinner	H	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Bisagno	1499	Aufolo......	K	F. Bozzoni.
,, Hazara	1327	D. Campbell......	M	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Inchgarvie..	1728	M. T. Moss	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Inchulwa	1453	G. Hough	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Avoca	904	C. Clyhoe	Ibis	Visram Ebrahim & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
14	Peshwa (s)......	Carson	Calcutta, Nov. 27.
	Glen Caladh......	Lamont	Mauritius, Oct. 28.
	Taif (s)......	Schumacker	Mauritius, Dec. 1.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
14	Hampstead (s)......	Jones	Port Said and Marseilles.

The following vessels cleared out yesterday:—
Steamer Inchgarvie, Moss, for Genoa.
,, Bhownagar, Nakoda, for Bhownagar.
Ship Orpheus, Young, for Java and Batavia.

The following vessels commenced to load yesterday:—
Steamer Swordsman, for Zanzibar.
,, Peshwa, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, City of Canterbury, for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
9	Belfast......	Morley......	Liverpool, Aug. 20.
10	Chanda s	Gavin	Bombay, Nov. 17.
	Pekin s......	Symons	London, Nov. 3.
	Evesham Abbey ..	Erotty	New York, Aug. 6.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 9.—Steamers Rajpootana and Madras. Ship Ardencluthа. Barque Alpheus Marshall.

Dec. 10.—Steamers Arratoon Apcar. Ships Anaurus, Anglo Indian and Glenburn.

HIGH COURT.—December 15.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

123-87—Macfarlane E and H—Hormusji Cursetji Dubash vs. Sonabai and others—Mansuklal and D and Pestonji and R—Part heard.

30-87—Jefferson B and D—Sakharam Gungaram Udar and another vs Tulsibai and another—Mirza H. K.

277-86—Macfarlane, E and H—M. B. Alvares and another vs P G. Abreo—Nanu and H.

346-87—Ardesir and H D—Oosman Jamal and another vs Joosul Hajee Ahmed—Macfarlane E and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott.)

Chalk W and S for petitioners—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882 and in the matter of the Machine Exchange Co—Bomonji and H—(For shareholders)—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

323-87—Jefferson, B and D—Cowasji Ruttonji Limboowala vs. Burjorji Rustomji Limboowala and others—Chalk, W and S.

136-87—T A Bland—For pauper—C G Bigglie vs W Bigglie and another.

340-86—Thakurdas D and C—Gulamhoosen Khan Mahomed and another vs. Veerji Damji—Wadia and G.

274-87—Jefferson B and D—C A Turner vs. H H Aga Akbarsha—Thakurdas D and C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 13.

Gordon, Capt, Bo, 17th B I, to join, from Karachi.

Sandford, Col, Bengal, I G M W, from Inspection duty, from Aden.

Strong, Col, 14th Bombay Infantry, on leave, from Bhuj.

Davidson, Surgeon-Major, Bo, I M D, on leave, from Kirkee.

December 14.

Banks, Surgeon-Major, Bo, I M D, on duty, from Surat.

Young, Lt, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

Creagh, Major, Bengal, Merwara Battalion, from leave, from Poona.

Maisey, Capt, Bengal, 30th Punjaub Infantry, on furlough, from Peshawar.

Pelly, Lt, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Malegaon.

Penstone, Lt, Bo, Ordce Dept, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—December 13.

Aitken, Major, Bengal, R A, from leave, to Umballa.

Gordon, Capt, Bo, 17th B I, to join, to Mhow.

December 14.

Williamson, Surgeon-Major, Med Staff, from leave, to Deolali.

Lucas, Surgeon-Major, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Rangoon

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 15th December, 1887.

1. There will be Commanding Officer's Parade at the Town Hall, on Saturday next, the 17th inst., at 4-45 p.m. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, Girgaum and Prince's Dock, at 4-15 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid, and members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors. The following movements will be practiced on Parade, viz.,:—Sections 10 (2,3), 11, (1,2,3), 14 (1,2) 15, 16, 17, 18 and the Bayonet Exercise.

2. The adjourned meeting of the Regimental Committee will be held this day, Thursday, 15th inst., at 5-30 p.m., at Head-Quarters.

3. There will be proficiency certificate classes at 5 p.m., every Thursday, at Head-Quarters, commencing 15th instant.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following order is notified:—

5. There will be Commanding Officer's Parade on Saturday next, the 17th inst., at 6-45 a.m., on the Kennedy Sea Face.

By Order,

(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 13.

For London.

Ancona s—135 cwts olibanum, T Khetsee; 135 cwt olibanum H Virdhar; 1,020 cwts myrabolums, Beyts Craig and Co; 501 cwts myrabolums, J Veeram; 5 cwts ivory, M Goolam Md; 200 bales hemp, G Mottee and Co; 4 bales cotton, The Bo Co Ld; 197 cwts olibanum, C Hajibhai; 10 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 200 cwts olibanum, 30 cwts gun, 204 bales hemp, 40 bales jute and bales gunny bags, A Wellji; 56 cwts gum, D Bhimji.

Huzara s—8 bales hides, P Edalji: 510 cwts myrabolums, J Veeram.

For Antwerp.

Kt of St John s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Marseilles.

Victoria s—344 cwts mowda seed, and 1,050 cwts gingelly seed, L Mottee and Co; 9,000 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts ground nuts and 4,300 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Bros.

Clan Ogilvie s—1,000 cwts castor seed, J Fachiri; 6,000 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Bros.

Hampstead s—2,250 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.

For Venice.

Ancona s—6 cases indigo, Ralli Bros.

Nizam s—350 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Trieste.

Ancona s—1 case indigo, Ralli Bros; 1,904 bags rice, M Ruttonji.

Nizam s—550 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 312 cwts cloves, A Wellji; 165 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

For Genoa.

Inchgarvie s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 250 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 600 cwts wheat, 450 cwts linseed and 37 cwts castor seed, G Bharmull; 780 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Bros; 1,999 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 2,009 cwts linseed, and 165 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 600 cwts castor seed, S Dharamsy.

Manilla s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 400 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

For Naples.

Manilla s—300 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Barcelona.

Manilla s—200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Kobe.

Zambesi s—50 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 70 bales twist, N J Abraham.

Bisagno s—32 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Mtg and Co; 25 bales twist, John Campbell and Co; 40 bales twist, P Cowasji and Co.

For Yokohama.

Elektra s—22 bales wool, C H B Forlus and Co.

Bisagno s—28 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Mg Co.

For Hongkong.

Bisagno s—74 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, H Peerdhan; 75 bales twist Pastamji; 58 bales cotton, J Sewlal; 25 bales twist, D T Moolji; 18 bales twist, H Moolji.

Zambesi s—80 bales twist, the Anglo J S and W Co; 100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

Elektra s—48 bales cotton, H A Esmall and Co; 100 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 130 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 200 tons old iron, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 75 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 100 bales twist, Tata and Co; 30 bales twist, and 20 cases spices &c., H E Ellias and Co.

For Shanghai.

Zambesi s—50 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 7 chests opium, H Narsingdas; 40 bales twist, S Abhraham.

Bisagno s—24 bales twist, P Rastamji; 35 bales twist, and 70 bales T. Cloth and shirtings, P Cowaji; 26 chests opium, G Shobhagmull, 8 chests opium, H. Narsingdas; 5 chests opium, N Kisondas.

For Calcutta.

Canara s—310 bales cotton, R Luckmandass.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Nov 25.)

War Office, Nov. 25,

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath:

To be Ordinary Members of the Mily Divn of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Hon'ble Order, viz:—

Lieut-Col and Col (having the local and temporary rank of Brigadier-Genl) R C Low, CB, Bengal Cavy, Comdg a Brigade, Bengal.

Lieut-Col and Col (having the local and temporary rank of Brigadier-Genl) W S A Lockhart, CB, CSI, Bengal Infy, Comdg a brigade, Bengal.

To be Ordinary Members of the Mily Divn of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Hon'ble Order, viz.:—

Col (having local and temporary rank of Major-Genl), W K Elles, CB (Civil Divn), ADC, Adjt-Genl in India.

Lieut-Col and Col (having local and temporary rank of Brigadier-Genl) Cecil James East, half-pay, Comdg a Brigade, Bengal.

Lieut-Col and Col (having local and temporary rank of Brigadier-Genl) H S Anderson, Bo S C, Comdg a Brigade, Bombay.

Col (having local and temporary rank of Brigadier-Genl) M C Farrington, Adjt-Genl, Madras.

Lieut-Col and Col (having local and temporary rank of Brigadier-Genl) R C S Mad Cav, Comdt, Hyderabad Contingent.

Lieut-Col and Col (having local and temporary rank of Brigadier-Genl) E Stedman, Beng S C, Inspector-Genl of Police in Upper Burma.

Lieut-Col and Col H P Hawkes, Mad S C.

Col W H B Kingsley, Regt Dist.

Lieut-Col and Col J A Tillard, R A, Asst Adjt-Genl, Madras.

Major and Col R G Woodthorpe, Royal Engrs.

Lieut-Col and Col J Tilly, halfpay.

Lieut-Col and Col W J Holt, the Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt.)

Lieut-Col and Col M Protheroe, CSI., Mad S C, Depy Adjt-Genl, Madras.

Lieut-Col and Col G Baker, the Hampshire Regt.

Lieut-Col and Col A C Toker, Beng S C.

Lieut-Col and Col C J O FitzGerald, Mad S C.

Lieut-Col and Col J Gatacre, Bo S C.

Major and Lieut-Col R Pole-Carew, Coldstream Guards, Mily Secy to the C-in-C, East Indies.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct that these distinctions shall take effect from 1st July, 1887.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of the undermentioned Officers to be Companions of the "Distinguished Service Order," viz:—

Lieut-Col and Col W G Cubitt, V C, Bengl S C, Commanding at Ruby Mines, Burma.

Lieut-Col and Col W P Dicken, Mad S C.

Lieut-Col and Col F B Middleton, Mad S C.

Lieut-Col and Col R Upcher, the South Wales Borderers.

Lieut Col and Col W H Deedes, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own.)

Lieut-Col and Col W T Budgen, R A.

Lieut-Col and Col J H Gordon, Mad S Corps.

Surg-Major T W Patterson, Medical Staff.

Lieut-Col C McDowal Skene, Beng Infy.

Lieut-Col C C Campbell, Mad S Corps.

Lieut-Col J T Cummins, Mad S C.

Lieut-Col D J S McLeod, Mad Cav, Depy Qrmr-Genl, Madras.

Lieut-Col R Hennell, Bo Infy.

Surg-Major R de la Cour Corbett, MD, Medl Staff.

Major A J Stead, Beng-Infy.

Surg-Major F W Wright, Ind Medl Service, Bengal.

Major H M Rose, Beng S C.

Major L D, Beng S C.

Major S R Rawlinson, Mad S C.

Surg A W F Street, Ind Med Service, Bo.

Capt E L Elliot, Bo S C.

Surg A P Adams, Ind Medl Service, Mad.

Capt C S Shephard, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt), Asst Mily Secy and Aide-de-Camp to Govr and C-in C, Gibraltar.

Capt B E Spragge, the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infy), Depy Asst Qrmr-Genl, Bengal.

Surg W A Sykes, Ind Medl Service, Bengal.

Capt W T Shone, Royal Engrs.

Capt H Earle, the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infy).

Capt A Kenne, R A.

Capt J Sherston, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), Brigade Major, Bengal.

Capt J Willcocks, the Prince of Wales' Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians).

Capt S A E Hickson, Royal Engrs, Depy Asst-Adjt and Qrmr, Genl, Burma Expeditionary Force.

Capt C H H Beley, Bengal S C, Depy Asst Qrmr-Genl, Bengal.

Capt E S Hastings, Mad S C.

Capt E W Dun, Ben S C Depy Asst-Adjt and Qrmr-Genl (for Intelligence,) Burma Expeditionary Force.

Capt A W L Bayly, Bo S C, Depy Asst Qrmr-Genl, Bombay.

Capt F J D Lugard, the Norfolk Regt.

Capt A L Sinclair, Bo S Corps.

Capt H T Lyle, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Capt R E Golightly, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, on special service with Corps of Mounted Infantry, Burma Expeditionary Force.

Capt H E Goodwyn, Royal Engrs.

Capt A L Barrett, Beng S Corps.

Capt G H H Couchman, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infy.)

Capt R K Teversham, Mad S C.

Capt H T D Wilkinson, the Essex Regt.

Capt P G Huggins, Mad S C.

Capt C P Fendall, R A, Lieut J A Tanner, Royal Engrs, Adjt, Royal Engrs, Burma Expeditionary Force.

Lieut A P Westlake, Mad S C.

Lieut E F H McSwiney, Beng S C.

Lieut T H Des Vœux Wilkinson, Adjt, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).

Lieut H E Stanton, R A.

Lieut F Glanville, Royal Engrs.

Lieut A M Caulfeild, the Northumberland Fusiliers.

Lieut E G Wynyard, the King's (Liverpool Regt).

Lieut F A Morse, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infy).

Lieut T L Coxhead, R A; and Lieut W Lamport, R A.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct that these distinctions shall take effect from 1st July, 1887.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the following Promotions being conferred on the undermentioned Officers, in recognition of their services during the recent operations in Burma. Dated 1st July, 1887:—

To be Major-General (for Distinguished Service in the Field)—Lieut Col and Col (Local Major Genl) Sir G S White, K C B, V C. Comdg Burma Expeditionary Force.

Brevet.

To be Colonels—Lieut Col M Foe Stokes, the Royal Munster Fusiliers, G C Sartorius, Bo S C; E H Eyre, Mad S C, H S Elton, Mad S C, A R Heyland, Bo S C, E A Bruce, Mad S C, Major and Brevet Lieut-Col W P Symons, the South Wales Borderers, Asst Adjt-Genl (for Musketry), Madras, Lieut-Col H R Hope Mad Cavy.

MORE ABOUT DARWIN.

The new Life of Charles Darwin from the pen of his son, Mr. Francis Darwin, was issued to the public on Monday, Nov. 21. We already published an abstract of the work from an account which appeared a fortnight ago in the *Revue de Dux Mondes*. This, however, was necessarily imperfect, and the book, as now published, is teeming with interesting facts about the great scientist, some of which are well worthy of reproduction. Darwin does not appear to have been a remarkably clever boy at school, although the bent of his mind towards natural history was early evinced. In the autobiographical sketch which he left for his children Darwin tells of

HIS SIMPLICITY AT SCHOOL.

I must have been a very simple little fellow when I first went to school. A boy of the name of Garnett took me into a cake shop one day, and bought some cakes for which he did not pay, as the shopmen trusted him. When he came out I asked him why he did not pay for them, and he instantly answered, "Why, do you not know that my uncle left a great sum of money to the town on condition that every tradesman should give whatever was wanted without payment to any one who wore his old hat and moved it in a particular manner," and he then showed me how it was moved. He then went into another shop where he was trusted, and asked for some small article, moving his hat in the proper manner, and of course obtaining it without payment. When he came out he said, "Now, if you like to go by yourself into that cake shop (how well I remember its exact position) I will lend you my hat, and you can get whatever you like if you move the hat on your head properly." I gladly accepted the generous offer, and went in and asked for some cakes, moved the old hat, and was walking out of the shop, when the shopman made a rush at me, so I dropped the cakes and ran for dear life, and was astonished by being greeted with shouts of laughter by my false friend Garnett.

HIS LOVE OF SPORT.

Darwin became very fond of shooting towards the end of his schooldays; so much so that he occasioned great anxiety to his father, who did not recognise any signs of great intellectual development in the boy.

In the latter part of my school life, he says, I became passionately fond of shooting; I do not believe that any one could have shown more zeal for the most holy cause than I did for shooting birds. How well I remember killing my first snipe! My excitement was so great that I had much difficulty in re-loading my gun from the trembling of my hands. This taste long continued, and I became a very good shot. When at Cambridge I used to practice throwing up my gun to my shoulder before a looking-glass to see that I threw it up straight. Another and better plan was to get a friend to wave about a lighted candle, and then to fire at it with a cap on the nipple, and if the aim was accurate the little puff of air would blow out the candle. The explosion of the cap caused a sharp crack, and I was told that the tutor of the college remarked, "What an extraordinary thing it is, Mr. Darwin seems to spend hours in cracking a horse-whip in his room, for I often hear the crack when I pass under his window."

HIS EXPERIENCE AT EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

Darwin spent two years at Edinburgh University (1825-26) before he went to Cambridge. He seems to have liked it better than the school at Shrewsbury. He found the lectures on geology and zoology, strange to say, intolerably dull. Hear what he says for himself:—

"The instruction at Edinburgh was altogether by lectures, and these were intolerably dull, with the exception of those on chemistry by Hope; but to my mind there are no advantages, and many disadvantages in lectures compared with reading. Dr. Duncan's lectures on materia medica at 8 o'clock on a winter's morning are something fearful to remember. Dr. —— made his lectures on human anatomy as dull as he was himself, and the subject disgusted me. It has proved one of the greatest evils in my life that I was not urged to practice dissection, for I should soon have got over my disgust; and the practice would have been invaluable for all my future work. This has been an irremediable evil, as well as my incapacity to draw. I also attended regularly the clinical wards in the hospital. Some of the cases distressed me a good deal, and I still have vivid pictures before me of some of them; but I was not so foolish as to allow this to lessen my attendance."

HIS UNDERGRADUATE DAYS AT CAMBRIDGE.

Darwin seems to have spent three very happy years at Cambridge. He devoted himself a great deal to Natural History and made a fine collection of beetles. This is what he says of his undergraduate days:—

"Looking back I infer that there must have been something in me a little superior to the common run of youths, otherwise the above-mentioned men, so much older than me and higher in academical position, would never have allowed me to associate with them. Certainly I was not aware of any such superiority, and I remember one of my sporting friends, Turner, who saw me at work with my beetles, saying that I should some day be a Fellow of the Royal Society, and the notion seemed to me preposterous."

THE VOYAGE IN THE BEAGLE.

According to Darwin himself it was the voyage in the Beagle that decided once for all his future as a naturalist. He says:—

The voyage of the Beagle has been by far the most important event in my life, and has determined my whole career: yet it depended on so small a circumstance as my uncle offering to drive me thirty miles to Shrewsbury, which few uncles would have done, and on such a trifle as the shape of my nose. I have always felt that I owe to the voyage the first real training or education of my mind. I was led to attend closely to several branches of natural history, and thus my powers of observation were improved, though they were always fairly developed.

SYDNEY SMITH AND CARLYLE.

It is impossible to follow the career of the famous man, but it will interest the general reader to know what he thought of such men as Sydney Smith and Carlyle, whom he met in London. Of the former, he says:—

"There was something inexplicably amusing in every word which he uttered. Perhaps this was partly due to the expectation of being amused. He was talking about Lady Cork, who was then extremely old. This was the lady who, as he said, was once so much affected by one of his charity sermons that she *borrowed* a guinea from a friend to put in the plate. He now said, 'It is generally believed that my dear old friend Lady Cork has been overlooked;' and he said this in such a manner that no one could for a moment doubt that he meant that his dear old friend has been overlooked by the devil. How he managed to express this I know not."

His opinion of Carlyle is given in the following interesting passage:—

"His talk was very racy and interesting, just like his writings; but he sometimes went on too long on the same subject. I remember a funny dinner at my brother's where, amongst a few others, were Babbage and Lyell, both of whom liked to talk. Carlyle, however, silenced everyone by haranguing during the whole dinner on the advantages of silence. After dinner Babbage, in his grimmest manner, thanked Carlyle for his very interesting lecture on silence. Carlyle sneered at almost everyone; one day in my house he called Grote's 'History' 'a fetid quagmire, with nothing spiritual about it.' I always thought until his 'Reminiscences' appeared that his sneers were partly jokes, but this now seems rather doubtful. His expression was that of a depressed, almost despondent, yet benevolent man; and it is notorious how heartily he laughed. I believe that his benevolence was real, though stained by not a little jealousy. No one can doubt about his extraordinary power of drawing pictures of things and men—far more vivid, as it appears to me, than any drawn by Macaulay. Whether his pictures of men were true ones is another question. He has been all-powerful in impressing some grand moral truths on the minds of men. On the other hand, his views about slavery were revolting. In his eyes might was right. His mind seemed to me a very narrow one, even if all branches of science, which he despised, are excluded. It is astonishing to me that Kingsley should have spoken of him as a man well fitted to advance science. He laughed to scorn the idea that a mathematician such as Whewell could judge as I maintained he could of Goethe's view on light. He thought it a most ridiculous thing that any one should care whether a glacier moved a little quicker or a little slower, or moved at all. As far as I could judge, I never met a man with a mind so ill-adapted for scientific research."

A VICTIM TO ILL-HEALTH.

It must always be remembered that Darwin's unfailing energy in working all his life is all the more creditable because it was voluntary. He had a comfortable fortune from his father; and, in addition to that, he was never what can be called a healthy man. Even at Cambridge, where his spirit was always so bouyant, his work was carried on under conditions of physical pain which would have soured a less generous nature. Mr. Francis Darwin says:—

"If the character of my father's working life is to be understood, the conditions of ill-health under which he worked must be constantly borne in mind. . . . No one, indeed, except my mother, knows the full amount of suffering he endured, or the full amount of his wonderful patience. For all the latter years of his life she never left him for a night; and her days were so planned that all his resting hours might be shared with her. She shielded him from every avoidable annoyance, and omitted nothing that might save him trouble, or prevent him becoming overtired, or that might alleviate the many discomforts of his ill-health."

HOW DARWIN SPENT HIS DAY.

It is always interesting to know how great men spend their time; and Mr. Francis Darwin does not omit this in his biography. He says:—

"My father rose early chiefly because he could not lie in bed, and I think he would have liked to get up earlier than he did. He took a short turn before breakfast, a habit which began when he went for the first time to a water cure establishment. . . . After breakfasting alone about 7-45, he went to work at once, considering the 1½ hours between 8 and 9-30 one of his best working times. At 9-30 he came into the drawing-room for his letters—rejoicing if the post was a light one, and being sometimes much worried if it was not. He would then hear any family letters read aloud as he lay on the sofa. The reading aloud, which also included part of a novel, lasted till half-past ten, when he went back to work till twelve or a quarter-past. By this time he considered his day's work over, and would often say in a satisfied voice, 'I've done a good day's work.' He then went out of doors, whether it was wet or fine. Polly, his white terrier, went with him in fair weather, but in rain she refused, or might be seen hesitating in the verandah, with a mixed expression of disgust and shame at her own want of courage; generally, however, her conscience carried the day, and as soon as he was evidently gone she could not bear to stay behind. . . . My father's midday walk generally began by a call at the greenhouse, where he looked at any germinating seeds or experimental plants which required a casual examination; but he hardly ever did any serious observing at this time. Then he went on for his constitutional either round "the Sandwalk" or outside his own grounds in the immediate neighbourhood of the house. . . . Sometimes when alone he stood still or walked stealthily to observe birds or beasts. It was on one of these occasions that some young squirrels ran up his back and legs, while their mother barked at them in an agony from the tree. . . . Luncheon at Down came after his midday walk; and here I may say a word or two about his meals generally. He had a boy-like love of sweets, unluckily for himself, since he was constantly forbidden to take them. He was not particularly successful in keeping the "vows," as he called them, which he made against eating sweets, and never considered them binding unless he made them aloud. . . . After his lunch, he read the newspaper lying on the sofa in the drawing-room. I think the paper was the only non-scientific matter which he read to himself. Everything else—novels, travels, history—was read aloud to him. He took so wide an interest in life that there was much to interest him in newspapers, though he laughed at the wordiness of the debates; reading them, I think, only in abstract. His interest in politics was considerable, but his opinion on these matters was formed rather by the way than with any serious amount of thought. After he had read his paper, came his time for writing letters. These as well as the MS. of his books were written by him as he sat in a huge horse-hair chair by the fire, his paper supported by a board resting on the arms of the chair. . . . When letters were finished, about three in the afternoon, he rested in his bed-room, lying on the sofa and smoking a cigarette, and listening to a novel or other book not scientific. He only smoked when resting, whereas snuff was a stimulant, and was taken during working hours. He took snuff for many years of his life, having learnt the habit at Edinburgh as a student . . . The reading aloud often sent him to sleep, and he used to regret loosing parts of a novel, for my mother went steadily on lest the cessation of the sound might wake him. He came down at four o'clock to dress for his walk, and he was so regular that one might be quite certain it was within a few minutes of four when his descending steps were heard. From half-past four to half-past five he worked, then he came to the drawing-room, and was idle till it was time (about six) to go for another rest, with novel reading and a cigarette. Latterly he gave up late dinner, and had a simple tea at half-past seven (while we had dinner) with an egg or a small piece of meat. After dinner he never stayed in the room, and used to apologise by saying he was an old woman, who must be allowed to leave with the ladies. This was one of the many signs and results of his constant weakness and ill-health. Half an hour more or less conversation would make to him the difference of a sleepless night, and of the loss, perhaps of half a day's work. After dinner he played backgammon with my mother, two games being played every night; for many years a score of the games which each won was kept, and in this score he took the greatest interest. He became extremely animated over these games, bitterly lamenting his bad luck, and exploding with exaggerated mock anger at my mother's good fortune. After backgammon he read some scientific book to himself, either in the drawing-room or, if much talking was going on, in the study. In the evening—that is, after he had read as much as his strength would allow, and before the reading aloud began—he would often lie on the sofa and listen to my mother playing the piano. . . . He became much tired in the evenings, especially of late years, and left the drawing-room about ten, going to bed at half-past ten. His nights were generally bad, and he often lay awake or sat up in bed for hours, suffering much discomfort. He was troubled at night by the activity of his thoughts, and would become exhausted by his mind working at some problem which he would willingly have dismissed. At night, too, anything which had vexed or troubled him in the day would haunt him, and I think it was then that he suffered if he had not answered some troublesome person's letter."

What may be called a "serious duel" came off on Sunday, Nov. 20, in the Forest of St. Germain. The combatants were two men well known in society—M. Carmona and M. Potter—who had a lively altercation lately, in the course of which M. Carmona slapped M. Potter in the face. Seconds were at once chosen, and one of them, General Quesada, was appointed umpire, pistols being the weapons selected. Two bullets were to be exchanged at twenty-five paces at the word of command, the proceeding being repeated in the event of no result taking place from the first shots. Hardly had the word been given when M. Potter fell to the ground, a bullet having lodged in the region of his loins. His adversary was slightly hit below the ankle.

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DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

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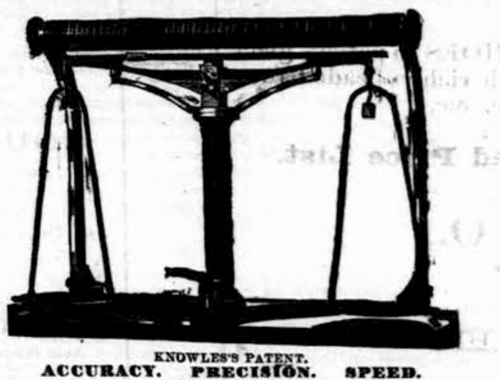

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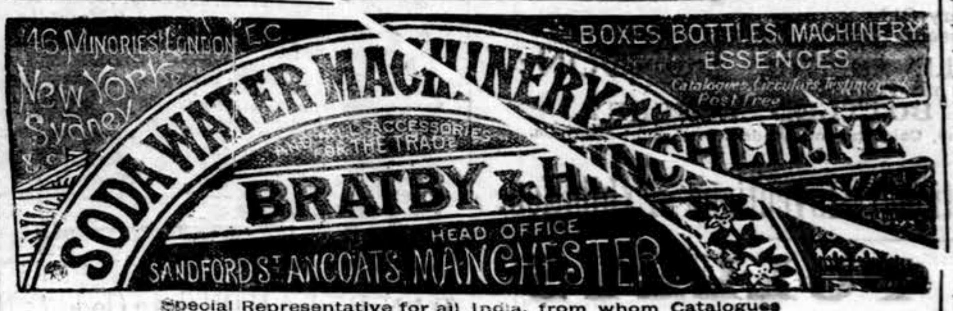
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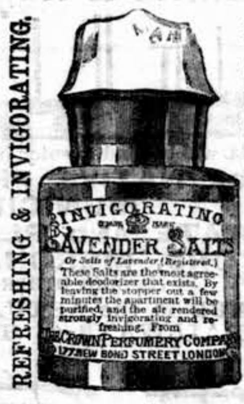
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HOP wholesome medicine, go tell them, BITTERS.
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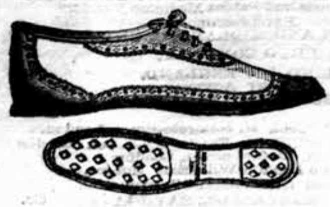

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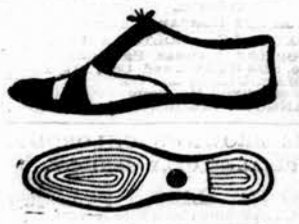

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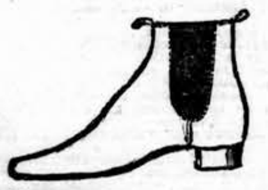

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16 "	26/	20 6	20/

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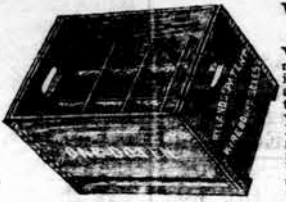

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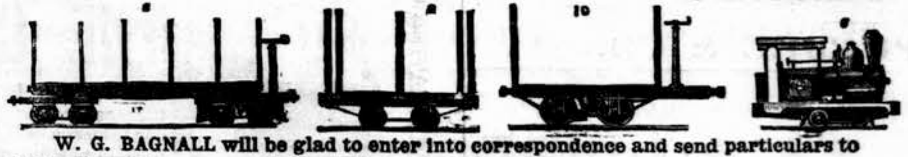

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